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THE GREAT DAM ON THE RIO GRANDE

What may be the destiny of New Mexico? There she lies in the heart of arid America, 122,460 square miles of broad plains, rugged mountains and sage brush deserts; greater in extent than all New England with New York and New Jersey thrown in, but with a population but little more than one-third that of Boston.

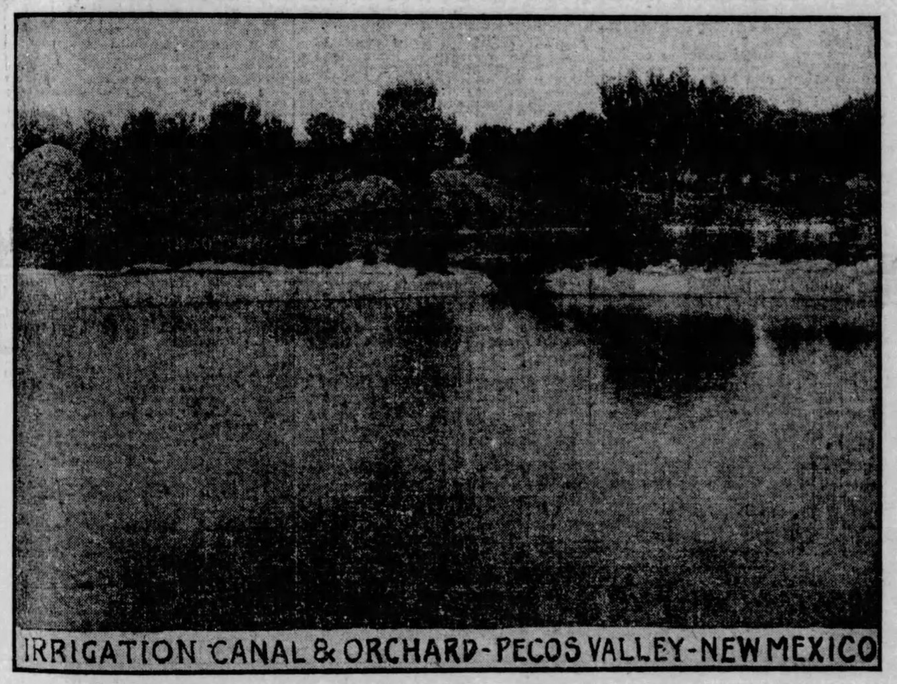
When New Mexico became a part of the United States fully one-third of its area was included in Mexican and Spanish land grants, which for years afterwards were unconfirmed and therefore paid no taxes and were not available to settlers. The Indians and their Mexican neighbors were irrigating the few crops which sufficed for their simple needs through ditches constructed hundreds of years before. A quarter of a century ago when the old Overland Trail was superseded by the railroad, new settlers introduced modern systems and further depleted the flow already greatly diminished by numerous ditches taking water from the upper Rio Grande in Colorado. Further development soon became impossible unless storage of water was resorted to. The capricious river which one day had little or no surface flow, the next became a raging torrent, cutting new channels, carrying out dams and sweeping away entire farms.

The national irrigation act was the herald of New Mexico's redemption. It was the signal for those modern magicians, Uncle Sam's engineers, to juggle with the forces of nature. Land and water! What potent words to conjure with! Already New Mexico is preparing to swing in line in the forward procession of the age. Down near Roswell, 10,000 acres of land will be supplied with water in 1906, and plans are being formulated by which the entire Pecos valley eventually will be brought under a comprehensive system of irrigation. Investigations are also being carried on in the La Plata valley and in the vicinity of Las Vegas, and the underground waters of the territory are being carefully studied.

But by far the most interesting work in New Mexico is the project designed to reclaim the Rio Grande valley in the southern portion of the territory. In addition to the obstacles already mentioned any scheme to reclaim these lands is complicated by interstate and international questions which require careful handling to avoid friction between citizens residing in this portion of the valley. The engineers have found a suitable reservoir site near Engle, and a wonderful dam 255 feet in height from bed rock to top of parapet walls has been planned. The reservoir thus created will be 40 miles long and will have a capacity of 2,000,000 acre-feet (an acre-foot is one acre one foot deep).

NATIVE HOUSE OF THE SOUTHWEST

The wonderful fertility of the soil is evidenced wherever sufficient water is properly applied. Last year one onion grower realized a profit in excess of $600 from less than an acre of Bermuda onions. At the St. Louis exposition a farmer exhibited stalks of sugar cane grown in the Rio Grande valley and was awarded the gold medal over all competitors, including those from Cuba and Hawaii. Marvelous yields of alfalfa, cereals, vegetables and fruit are also produced. The settlers are full alive to the benefits which will accrue to them by the construction of this system, and are eager to co-operate with the government by pledging their lands through the Water Users' associations formed for the purpose in both Texas and New Mexico, to return the entire cost of the project to the government. It is estimated that the whole system will cost approximately $7,200,000, and that 180,000 acres, 110,000 of which lie in New Mexico, will be benefited thereby.



IRRIGATION CANAL & ORCHARD-PECOS VALLEY-NEW MEXICO

Moving the Nation's Crop

This is the season of the year when American railroads are taxed to their utmost, for the autumn days are the time when the crops are moved. Few realize the extent of the railroad man's problem, yet some idea of its magnitude may be gained from a statement of the value of the country's agricultural products. This year the grain crops will approximate $4,000,000,000 in value, a sum four times that of the national debt and sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the country $50. Two-thirds of this crop will be fed to live stock or moved to mills by wagons in the districts in which is is grown, but the remaining third will travel to every part of the world, and it is in the moving of this part that the railroad man find his great task, says the Chicago Chronicle.

This year will see crops of such size that that part which comes to the railroad will aggregate 1,500,000 car loads of freight, for the moving of which at one time nearly 38,000 locomotives would reach half-way around the world and since the supply of freight cars in the country is only a trifle in excess of 1,500,000, with something like 43,000 locomotives, one may imagine the worries of the railroad man in moving a single item of freight amounting in volume to nearly the total capacity of the rolling stock of all the country's railroads. To the railroad man it is a game of chess played on a board 3,000 miles square, with freight trains for pieces to be moved hither and thither in 100 miles jumps.

Let the average citizen picture himself as confronted with this problem, with the necessity of moving each year within a limited period 1,500,000 car loads of grain. It sounds simple enough to talk of sending trains to those points from which grain shipments will be heaviest, but when it is remembered that all this grain must be moved without disturbing other shipping the average citizen doubtless would be nonplussed with the problem which confronted him and ready to admit the necessity of a wonderful system developed by men with years and years of experience and training.

The railroad man in attacking the problem understands the situation thoroughly. He has a given amount of freight to move, with given facilities. He is backed by a system evolved from years of training and experience, a system which has built up American railroads until they lead the world, with rates from two to three times lower than those obtained in any other country, and being free from government regulation, he finds that elasticity so necessary if changing conditions are to be met. The railroad man understands, too, that his prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the farmer and that in order to move the crops or indeed even to make their production attractive to the farmer rates must be made sufficiently low to allow American grain to reach all the markets of the world.

The railroad man and the farmer really co-operate, and it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish just where the function of the former begins or that of the latter ends.

Everyone knows that the American farmer comes pretty near being a lord of creation, since he feeds not only this country but even people in other parts of the world which produce grain. But the cause of his position is not often considered. It is true that his land is fertile, but other countries produce larger crops to the acre, and then, too, he pays better wages than the farmer of any other country. In reality it is the co-operation of the railroads which make for his success—the elasticity of rates which enable him to meet changing conditions. For instance, suppose that a certain grain-producing district has had a hard summer, that labor has been scarce and that bad weather has spoiled a part of the crops. These conditions, of course, make the cost of production higher for the farmer o fthat district, and it is out of the question for him to think of shipping his grain as he would have shipped it had every condition been favorable, but his true partner, the railroad, steps in at this point and, by making a sufficiently low rate, helps him in overcoming the hard times of the summer by enabling him to put his grain on the market at a profitable price.

This is really the great basic principle of American railroading—the adjustment to changing commercial conditions and the freedom from hard and fast rules which government regulation in other countries has always brought about. In Germany, for instance, with good times or bad, large crops or small, the farmer pays the same rate, and these conditions have so militated against his prosperity that today in that country grain can not move by rail more than 125 miles. One can hardly imagine the chaos which would ensue from similar conditions in this country.

The movement of grain each year is to the railroad what the conduct of the campaign is to the general. Each depends during the early stages upon the reports of his scouts. Those of the railroad company form a large corps of experts who travel throughout the country, estimating as closely as possible the probable grain tonnage of each district and the number of cars necessary for its transportation. Basing its plans upon these figures, the railroad makes ready to concentrate cars at points of need just as the general concentrates his men.

The idea in the railroad man's mind is to get cars to the region of the central west at any cost. Expense is almost a forgotten item. Every one, from the general traffic manager down to even the station agent, receives general orders as to the disposition of all cars. They are begged, borrowed and bought—in fact, procured in every possible way. Agents in their efforts to serve the farmers have been known to steal trains of "empties" in order that the grain movement of their particular districts might be facilitated. But since the natural flow of cars to the grain region of the central west would not be sufficient to take care of this rush of business the railroads find it necessary to attract more than an ordinary supply.

Countries in which the government controls the railroads find that their rates are never lowered, for the railroad company does not dare to take the chance on what invariably results as a permanent change. But here, with the elasticity which results from the freedom which the railroads enjoy, all efforts may be bent toward the concentration of cars at any desired point. The extra supply is attracted in this way: There is always a large amount of freight flowing steadily throughout the country which, unlike grain, for instance, does not move in any larger quantities at one time than at another. But the shippers of this freight are always anxious to benefit themselves by any reduction in rates, and so the railroads in order to attract cars to the west make reduced rates on westbound merchandise of various classes.

Shippers in all parts of the country are quick to take advantage of such an opportunity, and in this way the supply of cars for the transportation of eastbound grain is tremendously increased, since these cars, although coming into the grain region loaded, can be used on the outgoing trip for the transportation of agricultural products. The whole system really moves in a circle, for the farmer is benefited by getting his merchandise from the east, west or south more cheaply and the manufacturer, besides enjoying the advantage of lower rates, can buy breadstuffs at a figure which would be out of the question were the present elastic policy of the railroads rendered impossible. The railroads are benefited in spite of lower rates by the tremendous increase of freight, so that the prosperity of one interest is the prosperity of all. The railroads can only prosper through the prosperity of their customers, and to this co-operation is really due the supremacy of the American farmer. One may wonder why, for instance, the German farmer finds it impossible to compete against his American cousin and why it is that Germany consumes grain grown in this country, but the fact of the matter is that the whole difference lies in the attitude of the two governments toward their respective railroads.

The railroad man, in the gigantic game which he plays in the transportation of the country's grain to the markets of the world, takes all these conditions into consideration and asserts to them alone can be given the credit for the fact that our farmer enjoys rates from 100 to 200 per cent. lower than those prevailing anywhere else in the world.

Coming Change.

The summer girl is still in view, with cheeks so red and eyes so blue. But autumn winds will change the hue—and make her eyes red and her cheeks blue. —Chicago News.

LEGEND OF LOUISIANA

Lake Ca-ta-ou-la Known to Indians as the Lake of Sacrifice.

Lake Ca-ta-ou-la, the sacred lake of the Indians, lies ensconced, as it were, in the deep solitude of the forest which skirts the Attakapas prairie on the east side of the Teche at about nine miles from the town of St. Martinville, says the New Orleans States. The beauty of its scenery and its picturesque landscapes have probably no equal in the state. Its waters have the transparency of crystal, and its depth averages from 90 to 100 feet.

The word Ca-ta-ou-la means the lake of sacrifice. The following legend, as dramatic and tragical as the Biblical narrative of the death of Jephtah's daughter, gives us the origin of that name.

The Tetimetchec Indians, being threatened with dire calamity, the nature of which we know not, their prayermen consulted the oracles, and were informed that to propitiate the great Manitou and to avert the calamity a fair maiden of the tribe was to be sacrificed to the cruel god and her soul drowned in the placid waters of Lake Ca-ta-ou-la.

The beautiful At-ta-la, the fair daughter of the chief, offered herself as a willing victim to propitiate the Great Spirit.

Dressed in all the finery and picturesqueness of apparel of an Indian princess, she repaired to the lake in whose waters she was to find a watery grave, followed by the weeping maidens and by the stern warriors of the tribe.

She glided in her light canoe on the waters of the lake until she had reached the middle of the stream, and with eyes upraised and hands extended toward the heavenly mansion of the great Manitou, she offered him her youth and her life blood as a sacrifice to propitiate him and to avert the calamity that threatened her people.

With radiant smile she then turned toward the shore of the lake where knelt the weeping maidens. She waved her hand gently to them, bidding them an eternal adieu, and plunged into its waters, to be seen no more.

Superstitious persons assert that even to this day, in times of great calamity and misfortune, when the moon spans the sky and shines serene in the high heavens, streaking with silvery fringe the gentle ripples of the lake, a shadowy form is seen gliding on its waters in a light canoe, with hands extended heavenward, and they say that all at once, uttering a wild and unearthly shriek, the shadowy form plunges headlong into the waters and disappears, while the terror-stricken denizens of the forest answer the shrieks with howls and lugubrious hootings.

From that time Lake Ca-ta-ou-la became the sacred lake of the Indians, and every year they repaired to this spot to propitiate the great Manitou with their offerings and sacrifices. Into its crystalline waters they plunged themselves to get cleansed of their moral and physical impurities; into its sacred waters they dipped their amulets and arrows to avert approaching calamities and to protect themselves against the devices of the evil spirit. He who could not make this yearly pilgrimage felt despondent and unhappy, and his inability to follow the others in the saintly journey boded him no good.

If, while performing his immersion in the lake, one should happen to drown, his memory was execrated, and his death was considered the judgment of the great Manitou as an atonement for the crimes committed by him.

The lake is still called Ca-ta-ou-la, the lake of sacrifice, but the great Manitou, like his Indian worshipers, is now a thing of the past.

FOREST PRODUCTS OF MISSOURI

Figures taken from the advance sheet of the annual report for 1905 of the state labor commissioner of Missouri, given out by the bureau of statistics, show that the surplus products of the forests of Missouri for the year 1904 sold for a total of $20,437,114. This amount does not include any lumber or timber or by-products used in the counties which produced them. Of hardwood lumber there were shipped 222,445,624 feet, valued at $3,852,726; softwood lumber, consisting of pine, cypress, cottonwood, etc., 194,083,468 feet, valued at $3,881,669; walnut logs, 4,036,947 feet, valued at $483,694; logs 136,392,775 feet, valued at $681,963; piling 2,288,082 feet, valued at $228,808; railroad ties 4,292,585, valued at $1,717,034; cordwood 168,378 cords, valued at $63,039; fence and mine posts 1,192,659, valued at $95,414. The value of the cooperage production of the state is estimated at $8,523,600, Dunklin county leading with 2,227 cars. Cable-bearing telegraph poles, varying in length from 50 to 100 feet, were shipped to the number of 19,017, with a value of $380,340. The counties of New Madrid, Pemiscot, Mississippi and Scott shipped 13,561 cords of paperwood, which sold for $67,805, while Polk and Jefferson counties put on the market 45,000 feet of walnut logs, aside from the walnut logs previously mentioned, which sold for $9,000. The minor products of the sawmills, such as sawdust, excelsior, etc., to the number of 78 cars were shipped and sold for $1,950.—Manufacturers' Record.

Ennui.

A cold had kept the boy in the house—he was fretful and wan and weary. "What shall I bring you," his mother asked, "from the great big stores, my deary?" He looked at the scattered toys around—once held dear and vaunted. "Oh, bring me something," he, petulant, cried, "that I never knew I wanted!"

THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE

By A. W. MARCHMONT.

CHAPTER XXIII.

It was some time before I could even bring myself to ask Nikolitch for details of his visit to Gatrina.

"You saw the Princess?" I asked at length.

"I would not come away without. She had been at the Palace, I think. She received me graciously at first—she does all things prettily—and listened while I warned her that grave troubles were coming. Then something I said suggested to her that I had come from you; and her manner changed suddenly."

"It would, I suppose," I interjected, bitterly.

"She put the question point blank, and I admitted it, of course. Then she refused to hear any more. I said that you were very anxious to see her; and she got up and was for dismissing me on the spot. But I hung on and managed to get out the contradiction of the engagement, as she was hurrying away. At the door she turned, her face very pale, her manner and tone cold as ice. 'Under the circumstances, Captain Nikolitch, your presence is an insult,' she said. And never in my life have I felt the lash of a woman's tongue more keenly. I suppose she was mad you had told me anything of how matters stood with you. I felt like a whipped cur as I stumbled out of the room."

"Well, it's just a devil of a mess, that's all, and we'll have to find some way of helping her against her will."

I told him of the result of my visit to Petrosch and of the confirmation of the news from Elma. His view of the outlook was even darker than my own; and when I let drop a hint of the suggestion which Elma had made, he was disposed to freeze to it as the best and readiest solution of the difficulty.

But I shook my head. "The Princess would never trust herself to them," I said. "I know her too well to think that for a moment."

"She would be safe. Other things would settle themselves afterwards. The hours of peril will be few, whatever happens; and when they are once passed, the itch for violence will be appeased."

"No," I said again. "I say no, emphatically no. If she believed the danger were really so acute, she would go to the Queen and stand or fall with her. She would regard it as cowardly to think of herself at such a time; and nothing would induce her to set foot inside the Russian Minister's house merely to save herself. It would but drive her into greater peril than if she remained in her own. It is there she must be protected. Would God I could but learn when the devilment is to be done!"

"I think I could learn that. Not here, of course, where if I were recognized I should be clapped straight away under arrest; but at Jagodina. They will know there."

"Then for Heaven's sake get back to Jagodina at once and send me word. I will do the rest. I begin to see a way at last—if she wil lbut stay in her own house."

"What is it?" he asked eagerly.

"No, no. Don't stay another minute in the city. Get to your regiment and send me the news I want. Just the time; that's all; that's all. It may not be safe to send more;" and seizing a time table I found there was a train he could catch at once, and I hurried him off.

"My uniform," he said. "I'm in mufti."

"Leave it. It may be useful."

"What do you mean?" he asked, anxiously.

"If I don't tell you, you can't be compromised. Do as I ask; that's all. And for Heaven's sake be off at once."

I infected him with a degree of my own energy and bundled him off to the depot, and sent Buller with him with instructions to get him a special train if he missed the regular one.

Then I gave word that the instant Karasch arrived he was to be shown to to me; it was close to the hour at which he was accustomed to come for instructions; and having done that I set to work to think out my plan as I ate a hasty dinner.

The plan was a very simple one—to raise immediately a band of men numerous enough to protect Gatrina's house in case of emergency, and to find some place close to it where they could remain in readiness under Karasch's leadership.

The idea took a more daring form at one time, and I was much tempted to adopt it. It was to have the men in the uniform of one of the regiments and to act the part of guarding the house, as if at the army's command; but the risk which the men would run if the thing were discovered was too great. I might not be able to protect them even with Petrosch's influence; and I had, therefore, to abandon the notion. But from it came another idea which I saw at once was practicable.

"There is work for you at last, Karasch," I said to him as soon as he arrived; "difficult, and perhaps dangerous, and I am going to trust to you."

"I will do my best, Excellency, whatever it be," he answered, with his customary directness.

"Ugly things are going to occur in the city; a revolution accompanied probably with violence is on the eve of taking place; and no one can say for certain what will or will not happen. But it is very probable that the Princess—Mademoiselle, you know—will be exposed to great danger, and I wish you to help me in protecting her. You will do this?"

"With my life, Excellency. Of course you have a plan."

"Yes. I mean you to get together a strong band of resolute men to be instantly available to form a guard round her house. They must be men on whom we can depend; and we will pay them liberally. How many can you get?"

"I could get a thousand to take your money and promise; and I might find fifty or less who might keep their promises; and, perhaps, five or six who would be absolutely reliable. It would depend."

"On what?"

"On whom Mademoiselle had to be defended against. If against the mob it would be easy, but not against soldiers, Excellency."

"It will probably be against the soldiery."

He shook his head doubtingly. "It would be very difficult," he said.

"It has to be done, Karasch." I declared firmly. "The Princess' life may depend upon it."

"Where twenty men would face the sticks and stones of a mob, scarce one of them would stand before the bayonets or bullets of the troops, Excellency. Should we be inside the house?"

"No, outside."

"Ah," he exclaimed with another very grave shake of the head.

"You would do it?"

"I am different; but I would not do it for money. I have been in similiar troubles before and for those who resist the soldiers at such times, there are many roads to death and all short and pretty certain. Men know this, Excellency. Belgrade is not like the hills in the Gravenje district. I might count on five or six, as I say; but what are they against the troops in the city?"

I thought a moment. "Could you trust them absolutely?" I asked.

"Yes; as you may trust me. But I beg your Excellency's pardon, why cannot the Princess remove to a place of safety?"

"She will not, for reasons I cannot explain to you. For one thing she does not know of her danger, and will not believe in it."

"Mademoiselle has a strong will, we know," he said, with a shrug of his broad shoulders.

"She has, therefore, to be saved despite herself. Stay, I have it," I exclaimed as a thought struck me. "You say these five or six men are to be relied upon. Could you procure half a dozen uniforms for them to wear?"

"I could get half a houndred, but—"

"This is my plan then. Get the other men, fifty or a hundred of them—as many as you can—to be available if the only trouble comes from the mob. The six we will make up as soldiers, and at the worst we will force our way with them into the house and bring off the Princess as though she were our prisoner."

He chewed the notion for a moment and then his grim face relaxed into one of his rare smiles. "It is good," he said; and we set to work and threshed out the plan in as much detail as practicable at that stage.

I decided that the half dozen men who with Karasch and myself were to take the risk of making the pretended arrest of Gatrina, should wear the uniform of soldiers and over that loose civilian's clothes which could be easily slipped off in case of need. The men would in this way be available for both parts of the work before us; as civilians to resist the mob, or as soldiers to mislead the regular troops.

I based my plans on the calculation that in making any attempt on Gatrina's house the troops were not likely to be in any considerable force. The movement would be more in the nature of an arrest; and if we could manage to get into the house before the soldiers sent to make the arrest, they would be likely to conclude, if they saw Gatrina in our hands, that in the confusion some mistake had been made in doubling the parties told off for the purpose.

I should be in command and should wear the uniform which Nikolitch had left behind him; and in the event of any complication arising, I should have to trust to my wits to explain it away.

My intention was to march with Gatrina straight to the house of the United States representative, where, of course, she would be safe. I knew him already for a man on whom I could rely implicitly.

Karasch went off to find the men and was to return at midnight to report progress; and I was to go out into the neighborhood of Gatrina's house to look for a place in which they could be placed. I was getting ready when my eye fell upon Nikolitch's uniform and I tried it on. It was anything but comfortable after the freedom of civilian's dress; and as I was much the broader man of the two, it was an uncommonly bad fit.

But I had to get used to it; so I resolved on a dress rehearsal of the part, and throwing on a long overcoat, I put a revolver in my pocket and set out on my quest, with Chris in close attendance at my heels.

The night was fine but moonless and as the streets of Belgrade were very badly lighted, there was not much chance of my being recognized. The restaurants and supper houses were busy enough, and the flare of their lights streamed across the streets here and there; but they were easy to avoid; and there were none of them in the neighborhood of Gatrina's house.

As it was of course necessary that I should make myself as familiar with the entrances to the house as possible, I had a good look at it, being careful to keep well in shadow.

A massive stone house, it stood by itself at a corner and was almost surrounded by a high wall. The main door let out on to a broad thoroughfare; a strong massive door with a deep portico. In the wall at the side there was a smaller doorway—the servants' entrance, I concluded; and this, also, was very heavily and strongly fashioned. All the lower windows were heavily barred, a custom I had observed to be general in the large houses in the city.

It was altogether a house capable of offering stout resistance to any attack; and I saw in a moment that if I could once get inside, with a few resolute men, it would be possible to hold it for a long time against either mob or troops; and I concluded that, in common with many others in the city, it had been strengthened in view of the turbulent outbreaks which had been frequent enough to Belgrade.

The strength of the house reassured me somewhat until I found a weak spot. Some fifty yards along the smaller street were the stables; and I remembered that when I had been in the house on the previous day, waiting in my vain attempt to see Gatrina, I had noticed a newly made door at the end of the garden, just at the port where, as I could now see, it would lead to the stables; while from the room where I had been placed, a French window, quite unprotected, led down a flight of steps to the garden path.

That was a weak spot indeed. But if it would render the house open to attack, it would also provide the means by which I could gain access if the need arose.

I was weighing all this in my mind most earnestly as I stood opposite the entrance to the stable, when Chris moved and growled. I silenced him, laying my hand on his head, and drew back with him into the deep shadow of a tree which stood in front of the portico of a house, and listened.

He never warned me without cause; and soon I caught the sound of approaching footsteps. I had no wish to be seen, so I slipped into the portico and pressed close against the wall, while I kept watch on the newcomer. He came along at a quick pace until the reached the stable, when he paused.

My first idea was that he was a servant who had overstayed his hours of leave and was puzzling how to get into the house without attracting notice.

But I was wrong. Presently he came out into the roadway and stared at the upper windows of the house. Then he went round to the front and again he paused and stared up at the windows there; and apparently not seeing what he sought—for the whole house was now in darkness—he scratched his head as if in perplexity, and came sauntering back toward the stables.

He was very slow in his movements, and his slowness irritated me. Presently a light showed for an instant in one of the top windows at the back, and was almost instantly extinguished. This was repeated twice, at short intervals; and I heard the window raised very cautiously.

It was evidently the signal for which the man in the street had been waiting, for he whistled, just two notes softly, showed himself in the roadway and then stepped back in the shadow of the stables and waited.

A vulgar assignation, I thought then, not without disgust; and I wished that he and his sweetheart would be quick over their love-making. It was well past eleven. At midnight I had to be back to receive Karasch's report; and yet could not venture to be seen.

But it was no sweethearting. After some minutes, a small door in the large stable gate was opened and a man looked out. I could see all that passed by the light of a lamp over the gates. The two whispered together a moment; and then the man from the house came out, turned the key in the lock, and put it in his pocket.

They both crossed the road toward where I stood, and I pressed yet closer against the wall and kept my hand on Chris' head lest by a sound he should betray our presence. They did not enter the portico, but stood in the shadow of the tree where I had first concealed myself.

"This will do," I heard one of them say; and then strain my ears as I would I could not catch any other than isolated words. But they were enough to set me on fire. "Army," "Arrest," "Three hours," "Yes, two o'clock"—this was louder and in an impatient tone. After that there was a chink of money passing; and then silence. It lasted so long that, unable to contain myself, I peered out cautiously and looked at them.

The man who had come from the house was counting a quantity of paper money, and trying to read the value of each bill by the flicker of the lamp across the road. It was a tedious business; and his companion whispered something to him and they both walked away along the street.

My first inclination was to follow them at once and force an explanation; but I checked the impulse. I resolved to wait for the return of the servant. He was sure to come back, if I read the thing aright. I could deal with him alone much more satisfactorily.

I took Chris across to the stable gates and making him understand that he was on guard and must let no one pass in, I returned to my hiding place.

The minutes were leaden as I stood waiting. The man was so long away that I began to fear I had blundered and to regret I had not acted on the impulse to follow the two.

But he came at length hurrying from the opposite direction; and he glanced up at the house windows as he passed, with a gesture of uneasiness. When he reached the stable gates, Chris received him with a low growl, and he started back in some dismay at the most unexpected interruption.

He was trying to pacify the dog with a little coaxing when I crossed to him and, assuming a tone of authority, asked, at a venture: "You have seen the sergeant? Why have you been so long?"

He was obviously in much perplexity and some fear, and glanced from Chris to me. The good dog looked formidable enough to have frightened a braver man.

"Who are you?" he asked.

I threw back my long coat and showed my uniform.

"The plan is changed. You are to come with me. We can't trust you out of sight again."

He glanced round as if meditating flight.

"The dog will pull you down if you move," I said, sternly.

"I must get in," he murmured. "I shall keep my word."

"Did you hear what I ordered you?" I rapped back with an oath. "Come," and I linked my arm in his to drag him away. He resisted at first; but at a word from me Chris showed his fangs and snarled so angrily that no resistance was left in him. I let go his arm then. "A false step or a single word, and the dog's fangs will close on your throat," I muttered fiercely.

He came then, keeping pace anxiously with my quick stride and glancing ever and again over his shoulder at Chris who stalked behind him like a black shadow.

I got him to my house without trouble; for the streets were now all but deserted, and I chose a way which avoided the main roads.

I led him into my study, taking Chris with me, and then turned a lamp full in his face. Then I drew my revolver and held it in his full view as I considered how best to question him, so as to get the truth out of him.

It was a vital matter, and they were anxious moments; for upon his answers Gatrina's life might depend.

He found them anxious, too. I could see that by his pallor, the nervous twitchings of hands and features, the sweat that stood on his swarthy forehead, and the wild look on his fear-filled eyes.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The fear which my prisoner displayed led me to prolong the interval before I questioned him. It was essential for my purpose that he should be thoroughly frightened; and the suspense was enough to try much stouter nerves than his. I let him have some two or three minutes, therefore, so that his fears should have full scope; and just as my first question was on my lips, a happy thought occurred to me. I saw that I could make valuable use of the Russian reputation for doing ugly things.

He was more likely to fear the Russians than any other party concerned; and if I could make him believe he had now fallen into their hands, he would be far more likely to answer my questions than if I played the more difficult part of an army officer, believing him false to the army.

"Stand over there," I cried, sternly and suddenly in Russian, pointing to the wall; and the start he gave at hearing the unwelcome language, proved to me that I was right. He moved to where I pointed, his eyes on me all the time. "Atttempt to move and the dog will be on you," I added, as brutally and coarsely as I could.

Then I rang the bell, and when Buller came I said in Russian: "Tell General Minzkoff I have the prisoner and am questioning him." But Buller didn't understand Russian and stood staring at me in hesitation what to do; so to give the thing color, I jumped up, swore vigorously, and, as if in a paroxysm of rage, thrust him violently out of the room, pretending to kick him, as I shouted: "Do as I say at once."

I flung myself back in my seat only to jump up again and, as though I had forgotten something rush out of the room after Buller. I explained matters, and told him to find a servant who could speak Russian and send him to me to say that "I was to see General Minzkoff with my report as soon as possible."

This particular Russian officer had just the reputation for violence that was certain to impress the spy; and the more bullying and brutal I could make my manner, the more characteristic would it be of the general's agents.

"You speak my language?" I jerked out in Russian.

"I understand it a little," he answered with difficulty.

"Then we'll use your own cursed tongue," I said in Serb. "I have no time to waste over you, so if you don't answer plainly I'll find means to make you. How much money did that soldier give you just now?"

He started at finding I knew this and looked about for a lie. "Money? I don't understand your Excellency."

"It's in that pocket," I pointed to where I had seen him place it. "Take it out, you lying dog. Quick." I thundered, as he still hesitated. "I know everything."

Slowly, for it cost him a pang to part with it, he drew out the bundle of bills. "It is my own," he faltered.

"The gold, too. Quick."

Again he trembled, but dared not refuse. I had now impressed upon him that I knew his secrets.

"Put it there," I said, pointing to a chair. "Now, I'll test your power of speaking the truth. What was that money paid for?"

He stared at me in a sweat of fear, trying to moisten his parched lips with a tongue as dry as leather, wishing to lie but yet afraid; and in his fright unable to coin a plausible tale.

"It was money—owing to me," he stammered.

I paused a moment to let him hope the lie had imposed upon me; and then pointed to the bell. "If that bell is rung it will bring my men here with the means you may have heard we use to make prisoners speak the truth. Go and ring it now—or tell me the truth of your own accord."

It was a touch of refined cruelty eloquent of Russian methods to make him summon his own torturers; and it did much to carry conviction now.

"I don't wish to deceive your Excellency," he murmured.

"Is that why you want me to believe that when a man owes you money he comes in the dead of night to pay it after waiting for your signals from the house—the light three times flashed? You lying cur. Ring that bell—I have no more time to waste."

"You won't torture me?" he cried, in anguish.

"Ring that bell," I thundered. "It pleases me for you yourself to call your torturers;" and I laughed, as if the grim joke were really to my taste.

Down he went on his knees. "Not the torture, Excellency. Not the torture. For God's sake, not that."

"You've had a taste of it before, eh?" I said, with another grin, feeling an awful beast as I did it. "You can choose—the torture or the truth of your own will."

"My God!" he exclaimed, covering his white face and writhing; and then the truth came slowly and with labor, as he thought how little he dared to tell and yet save his skin. "It was for my mistress' sake—the Princess. We were all afraid in the house because we are so weak. I had arranged to let some soldiers in to protect us all."

"You must do better than that, dog. Try again," I sneered, coarsely. "Men don't pay you to come and protect you. You'll have to lie better than that to convince me." Then I changed the sneer to a tone of anger. "I'll have no more of this; the truth, or—" and I laid my hand on the bell.

At that moment the man Buller had sent with the message in Russian came in and delivered it.

"Very good," I said to him; and added: "Tell black Ivan and Loris to come the instant I ring. I find I shall need them.

The Capital City's New City Hall

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING . WASHINGTON.D.C.

Washington, Oct. 28.—At last Washington is to have a city hall in keeping with the dignity of the capital of the nation. The venerable old, cracked and scarred structure that now does duty as a city hall is to be replaced by a beautiful modern structure costing $2,500,000. It is located in the triangle designated by the park commissioners for public buildings, and has been designed with the idea of working it into the extensive scheme for the beautification of Pennsylvania avenue and The Mall. South of it are the new agricultural department building and the new national museum.

Already visitors are beginning to see an improvement in the stretch of parking from the capitol to the White House, and when the architects, landscape gardeners, and bridge builders are through with this section of the capital it will have one of the most beautiful parkways in the world, stretching from the capitol on the east to the Potomac on the west. Even the yellow clay banks of the upper Potomac are to be beautified in the carrying out of the general plan for the re-ervation which will include all the departmental buildings except the interior and the post-office departments, and the White House.

The new District of Columbia municipal building will be a great change from the present city hall, with its dark, damp halls, ill-ventilated rooms and unsanitary arrangement, literally smelling to heaven. The new building has an imposing facade of light stone, four stories above the basement, the high cornice which supports an arched roof being ornamented along the Pennsylvania avenue front with colossal statues. A highly ornamental group, containing three figures, surmounts the center of the building. In general the design accords well with the architectural style of the treasury department and the post-office buildings.

The inner arrangement and construction of the new municipal building is of the most up-to-date type, consisting of National fireproofing standard hollow tile arches, reinforced by special steel bars. Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia, are the architects, and the builder is James L. Parsons.

This structure will go a long ways toward removing the south side of historic Pennsylvania avenue from the slough of despond into which it fell when the city began to grow northward and left "the avenue" in the undisputed possession of small stores and groggeries.

They know what to bring with them."

The bluff worked. I saw that the instant the servant left the room.

"I'll give you one minute; no more," I declared.

"I'll tell your Excellency all I know," he stammered at once. "I was paid to let the soldiers into the house at two o'clock in the morning."

"For what purpose?"

"I don't know that."

"For what purpose?" I repeated sternly.

"They wouldn't tell me."

At that I appeared to fly into a passion. I seized the revolver and going up to him clapped it to his head.

"Answer me, or I'll scatter your brains here on the floor."

He shrank and groaned as he felt the cold steel on his forehead.

"To arrest the Princess, Excellency. Oh, my God, my God," he cried and burst into tears.

I went back to my seat. "You are a faithful servant to your mistress. Do you know what is going to happen tonight—the night you've chosen for this infamy?"

"N—no. Yes," he changed his words almost eagerly as he caught my eye.

"Give it words then."

"They told me it was for her safety Excellency. They did, they did, I swear they did, on my soul. When the King and Queen and the others are taken from the Palace, the Princess would be in danger in her house, and they mean to put her in a place of safety."

This was news, indeed; and in my consternation at hearing it, this coward and his treachery became of little importance. I did not doubt he was speaking the truth about that, whatever his own motives may have been for his act. And then a plan occurred to me.

How many men were to carry out the arrest?"

"I don't know—only a few; four or five at most, we have no means of resisting them in the house."

"You are to let them in by the stable door?"

"Yes, Excellency, at two o'clock. They could force their way in even without my help."

I paid no heed to his attempt at exculpation. "What is your name? The name they know you by?"

"Michel."

"How many men servants are in the house?"

"Two besides myself. Two are away, Excellency."

"Anyone sleeping in the stables?"

"No one, Excellency."

"Any of the others know of your plan?"

"No, Excellency."

"You have the key of that stable door. Give it me."

He handed it over with a deep sigh.

"You have saved your skin," I said curtly; "but you must remain here. You will be safe, if you make no effort to resist. If you do that, I shall leave orders that you are to be shot." I said this much as though it were my daily custom to catch men and murder them; and the very tone I used added to his fears.

I left him a minute in the care of Chris; and as Karasch had arrived I told him to have the man bound and locked up in one of the many vaults in the basement of the house.

I was glad to be relieved of his presence, and then set to work to carry out the scheme which his story had suggested. When Karasch came back I told him what I had learnt and asked him how he had fared.

"Except the handful of men on whom I knew I could trust, I have done little," he said.

"They may be enough for my altered plans. Can you get them tonight, and above all, can you get uniforms for them?"

"I fear not, Excellency. It is past midnight."

"Get the men then. I'll find uniforms for them.

"My plan is to go to the Princess' house at once; to wait for the men who are coming to arrest her; make them prisoners and then play their part. They will be able to provide us with the costumes," I added, smiling grimly.

"It is very dangerous," was his comment.

"You mean for them? Yes, it will be.

"I mean for you, and all of us."

"If anyone is afraid, let him stay away. I can go alone. It is no work for children, of course," I exclaimed, impetuously.

"Have I deserved that from your Excellency?"

"No, Karasch; I know you haven't. I am excited."

"Tell me what has to be done; and I will do it," he said, simply; and then we discussed very hurriedly the plan and completed the preparations which had to be made.

I told him to meet me near the Princess' house with as many of the men as he could get together, and to bring with him a few lengths of stout cord for binding the soldiers we hoped to capture. That made clear I packed him off to hunt up his men.

It was a desperate step I had resolved to take, and the penalty of failure would probably be serious. I realized that to the full; but on the other hand, I could see no other means of gaining my end. If Catrina would have listened to me, the course would have been simple enough. I could have given her warning of her danger and have removed her to a place of safety. But she would not let me approach her nor admit there was anything perilous to her in the situation. Thus, if I was to save her it must be done against her knowledge and almost against her will.

I left my house about half an hour after midnight, having appointed with Karasch to be at the Princess' by half past one, or as near to that hour as he could get there. In no event was he to be later than a quarter to two, even if he had to come alone.

Having ample time, I resolved to make a detour and see if any movements were going on in the neighborhood of the palace. With Chris close at my heels I walked at a rapid pace, choosing the most unfrequented ways I could find.

The whole city appeared sunk in the slumber of unsuspecting security. Scarcely a light glimmered in any one of the houses. The streets were deserted, and the only sounds to disturb the quietude were those of my own footsteps. If the army were really going to move that night, they must have kept their intentions entirely secret from all who were not concerned in the work.

One o'clock was chimed as I came in view of the palace; and save for the sentries pacing their rounds with mechanical steps, not a soul was to be seen. The palace itself was wrapped in comparative darkness, the inmates secure in their belief in the fidelity and watchfulness of their guards.

There was absolutely nothing to suggest that a violent outbreak was on the eve of consummation; and that a deed of horror was in the making, the shame of which would before morning spread to the uttermost confines of the civilized world, to set men seeking its parallel in the dargest epochs of history.

I turned from the palace, indeed, hoping and more than half convinced that the spy had been misled, and that if the army really nurtured thoughts of force, their plans were not yet matured. I was intensely relieved by this apparent dissipation of my gloomy fears and at the same time profoundly perplexed as to my own course.

If I forced my way in the dead of night into Catrina's house and nothing occurred to justify my act, discovery would overwhelm me with both confusion and shame, in her eyes I should not only look like a rash, intermeddling fool, but my conduct would be open to a thousand misinterpretations all ominous and all ruinous to my hopes.

But I was not long to be a prey to these distracting doubts. On leaving the palace I hurried toward one of the barracks; and then, all suddenly, on turning the corner of one of the main streets, I heard the measured tramp of many feet; and had just time to conceal myself in the gateway of a house, when a large body of troops passed me, marching in dead silence.

They numbered some hundreds, marching straight on the Palace; and I knew then, indeed, that trouble was abroad and that my worst forebodings were to be realized.

The night of terror for Belgrade had come; and when I saw the strength of the force and thought of Catrina, my heart sank within me at the paltry effort I was about to make to secure her safety. My plan seemed so puny, so less than weak, so hopeless in the face of this overawing display of force, that I could have gnashed my teeth in despair.

I gazed after the troops, when they had passed, like a fool bereft of his wits by fear, until a sound broke and roused me from my lethargy.

The sound was that of gunshots in the direction of the Palace. I guessed that the stern band had met with some opposition from the guard, and that the deadly work on which they were bent had already commenced. They had staked their lives on the issue; and even thus early, some had paid the forfeit.

It was just the spur my sluggish wits needed and I slipped from my hidingplace and ran at utmost speed in the direction of Catrina's house. It was nearly a quarter to two when I reached it, to find with intense satisfaction that all was still quiet there and that Karasch had arrived and was waiting me with four companions.

Taking the utmost precaution to make sure we were unobserved, I unlocked the little door in the stable gates and we entered. Locking it behind me, and leaving the men at the end near the stable under the shadow of some trees, Karasch and I stole up the garden to the house, and found the unlocked door by which the spy had left.

The time was so short before we were to look for the coming of the soldiers that not a moment was to be lost in finding a place where we could carry out the plan of capture. Karasch, most thoughtfully, had brought a lantern with him, and stealing noiselessly through the passages, we explored the whole of the underpart of the house; and I decided upon two large cellars and explained to him hurriedly how to act.

We would let the men in two at a time, Karasch guiding one, I the other; and lead them each to a different cellar, where we would overpower and bind them. All would be in darkness on the plea that suspicion had been aroused in the house and any light would be dangerous; and as each man entered the cellar he would be seized.

He fetched the men and by the light of the lantern I had a good look at each. They were a sturdy, resolute lot; and when we explained the work to be done, they seemed to enter into it with willingness and determination.

The traps were in readiness before the hour struck, and Karasch and I went out again to the stable gate to wait for the soldiers.

We stood in deep shadow and I then told him what I had seen in the streets and of the firing I had heard at the Palace.

"The city will soon wake," he muttered. "And if the people side with the troops, as I believe they will, we shall soon have the mob here."

"It will at least convince the princess of the need to fly." I sought hard to persuade myself of this; for my chief fear was that Catrina herself would yet prove the greatest difficulty.

We stood in silence for many minutes and now and again the sound of hurrying footsteps without told us that the news of the doings at the palace was spreading and that the people were scurrying to learn what was going forward.

"They are late," mutered Karasch, impatiently, more than once; and then: "They are coming," he declared, as his quick ear caught the sound of slower footsteps before I heard anything.

I soon heard them, however. They halted outside the gates, and some one knocked. I opened the little door a couple of inches and peered through.

There were six of them only.

"Is that you, Michel?" came a whisper.

Hush. Yes. How many are there of you?"

"Six."

"There is danger. I am suspected. You must enter two at a time. I daren't let you all pass together through the garden. Cautiously, my friend, cautiously," I said, as someone tried to force the door.

A consultation was held and the man who had spoken to me explained to the rest what I had said. Some difficulty was raised by one of the soldiers, but I got my way.

Two men slipped through the door as I held it, and the instant the second was through, I locked it behind him.

"Follow us," I said, not giving either of them time to see my face, and we led them to the house. "Give me your hand," I told the man with me. We daren't have a light, and the place is pitch dark."

He suspected nothing and I led him into the cellar, clapping my hand on his mouth as he entered, while the two men in waiting seized him and in less than a minute he lay bound and gagged. The other had been dealt with in the same way.

Karasch and I went back to the stables, but the time occupied, swiftly as we had acted, had roused some kind of suspicion, and when I opened the little door, one of the men thrust the butt of his musket in the way and despite my strenuous efforts, before I could close it all four had forced themselves through.

"We'll go in together, my man," said one of them, linking his arm in mine and holding me firmly. Another man did the same to Karasch.

It spelt crisis, and for a moment or two I breathed hard. My fingers closed round my revolver, and his life hung by a much thinner thread than he dreamt.

I stood fighting with the impulse and thus the chance passed.

"See if he's armed," cried the soldier, and his companion plunged a hand into my pocket and wrenched my weapon roughly from me. Karasch was served in the same way, and from the confidence of success we were thus suddenly brought face to face with the threat of disastrous failure.

(To be Continued.)

AN INTERPRETATION OF ART LANGUAGE

A well-known artist has been putting in a good deal of overtime lately, with the result that he has been able to spend a blissful fortnight in Spain. Of course, his Spanish is perfect, but, strange to say, when he arrived at a certain little hotel in Barcelona, the people in charge did not seem to be able to understand their own language, and he had great difficulty in making them comprehend that he wanted a dish of mushrooms cooked in milk.

A Carmelite artist, however, is seldom at a loss. Out came his ready pencil, and in an incredibly short space a little gem, representing a mushroom and a cow was before the waiter's admiring eyes.

Intelligence lit up his face; he flew out of the dining room, returned almost immediately, and presented to the astonished draughtsman—an umbrella and a ticket for a bull fight.

Is Cancer Curable?

Many physicians believe not, although a limited number of cases are cured each year by various applications and by the use of the knife. The terrible burning plasters are barbarous in the extreme and leave disfiguring scars where employed about the face. X-rays, injection methods, light treatments and internal medications bring negative results. The use of the knife is attended by danger and few cures result, as there is a recurrence of the disease in almost every instance. The only remedy which may be employed with any degree of success is the Combination Oil Cure, which is soothing in action and free from the objections named above. There is no pain and no scar and the remedy may be used at home with entire success. This remedy was discovered by Dr. David M. Bye, of 410 N Illinois st., Indianapolis, Indiana, and he sends a book on Cancer, free, to those who write for it.

Killing Two Birds.

Mrs. Gramercy—Do you think you will be happy in such a place?

Mrs. Park—The inducements are enticing. By acquiring a residence there we will be able to get our divorce and swear off our taxes at the same time.—Puck.

The Song of the Cradle.

Fire, bye! Hope rises high.
There's a sweet little cradle hung up in the sky;
A dear little life that is coming to bless;
Two soft chubby hands that will pat and caress;
A pure little soul winging down from above;
A darling to care for, a baby to love.

One of the grandest agencies which enlightened Science has discovered to relieve motherhood from excessive suffering is the "Favorite Prescription" devised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

This wonderful "Prescription" imbues the entire nervous system with natural, healthy vitality; gives elastic vigor to the delicate organism specially concerned in motherhood, and makes the coming of baby entirely free from danger and almost free from pain.

"I wish to state that I have used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription with very good results," writes Mrs. Katie M. Annis, of Hudson, New Hampshire. "Had been in poor health for over four years and had been twice in the hospital. My husband brought some of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and it has carried me easily through my last two confinements. We are now blessed with two healthy children, and I am sure your medicine has done me more good than all the other treatment I have ever received."

BAD HEADACHES generally arise from bad stomachs. Foul breath, bitter taste, coated tongue, sour eructations or belching of gas, are common symptoms though not all present in every case. To cure, take small doses, only one or two each day, of old Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by him over 40 years ago. One or two a laxative, three or four cathartic.

ORIGIN OF DON QUIXOTE.

The object of Cervantes in writing "Don Quixote" was, as he himself declares, to render abhorred of men the false and absurd stories contained in the books of chivalry.

The fanaticism caused by these romances was a serious evil in Spain in the sixteenth century, and to destroy a passion which had taken such deep root among all classes was a bold undertaking, in which, however, Cervantes was successful.

No books of chivalry were written after the appearance of "Don Quixote," and those then in existence steadily disappeared, so that they are now among the rarest of literary curiosities.

This famous romance, which actually had power to destroy an entire provience of literature, has now become the oldest specimen of romantic fiction and a most notable monument of genius, by which "Cervantes laughed Spain's chivalry away."

Logical Deduction.

Miss Oldun—I want to employ you to contest my late uncle's will.

Lawyer—On what grounds?

Miss Oldun—Imbecility. At the age of seventy he married a girl of twenty-two.

Lawyer—How long did he live after his marriage?

Miss Oldun—Three years.

Lawyer—I'm afraid there is no hope for you. Under the circumstances a man is bound to recover his senses in less time than that.—Chicago News.

STOLE INDIANS' RACING HORSE.

Greatest Thief of the Crow Tribe Secured the Pet of the Blackfeet.

All Indians who use horses are very fond of horse racing, and not only race their own horses against one another, but they race their own against those of other tribes—and used to do this even in the wild era of the buffalo and of constant warfare. Even at that time friendly tribes and bands joined in the two grand buffalo hunts of each year, and, after the hunting was over, pitted the fastest horses of the various bands one against the other. At one time, not so very long ago, the Blackfeet had the fastest horse of which anyone could tell or had seen. He was a source of wealth to the tribe, for Indians are very fond of betting and this animal always won everything that was bet against him. You can imagine how proud the Blackfeet were of this creature. You can also imagine how envious were the Stoneys, the Crows, the Sioux, the Crees and all the other Indians of the plains.

Stealing is considered fair between tribes, and if it can be successfully done those savage people think it very honorable, even glorious. The Blackfeet, therefore, kept the wonderful race horse in a tent at night. They did not dare leave him out with the other horses. They bought a string of bells at the Hudson Bay company's nearest fort, put the bells around the horse's neck, tied him to a tepee pole inside a big tepee and set four men to sleep in the tent with him. This was the rule every night, and on no night did the men forget to close the door of the tepee and "cinch" it tight with thongs of buckskin. Whoever could steal that big white beauty of a horse had to be a very clever thief, they thought, but, in truth, they never dreamed that he could be stolen.

The smartest thief among the Crow Indians told his chief and the head men that he was going to try to get that horse away from the Blackfeet. One evening he crawled through the grass to the tail bluff over the Bow river (north of Idaho, I think, was the locality), where the Blackfeet had their camp. He saw the noble horse led from a certain tent and the four watchers go in and close the door. Night fell, and he crept down the slanting bluff into the camp. The only thing he had to fear was the barking of some dog. If a dog saw or heard him, and barked, that would set all the other dogs barking, and he would be obliged to run for his life. Stealthily, as only an Indian can move on his softly moccasined feet, this archthief of the thieving Crow Nation crept over several sleeping dogs and he did not awaken one. He came to the tent of the white horse. He looked it all over. He went to another tepee and took a travois from its side and carried it and set it up against the horse's tent.

A travois is the wheelless wagon the Indians use in the summer. It is made of two long poles with the upper ends near together, the lower ends spread apart and drag upon the ground. You see by this description that if a travois is stood on end it can be made to serve as a sort of ladder. Thus the arch-chief of the Crows used the one he put up against the horse tent. On it he climbed to the top of the tepee, and from there he got a view of the interior looking down between the tent poles that form the sides of the chimney hole. He saw the horse dimly, and even more dimly he saw the four men beside the horse, all asleep. He climbed upon the tent poles; he poised his body very nicely in the chimney opening; he dropped fairly and squarely upon the white horse's back.

The instant he felt himself on the back of the beast, his knife, which was in his hand, swept through the cord that tethered the horse. His heels shot in against the horse's sides, the bells rang out sharp and clear, and the horse snorted with surprise. But the pressure of the thief's heels urged the animal forward, and as he took one step the man reached out and slit a gash straight up and down through the fastened door, which was only buckskin. The four Indians leaped to their feet, but the horse and his captor was now out in the open ground, and like the wind shot away from the camp. The watchers ran and yelled, the dogs barked, the whole tribe rushed out of the tents, and every man sprung to his horse. But what was the use? There was no horse that could catch the animal and so they all turned sadly home again after a mad ride of a mile or two. The thief rode in triumph home to the tents of the Crows and from that day his tribe owned the great white horse, and his fame and their riches increased.—St. Nicholas.

Just What He Meant.

Philadelphia Press.

"Yes," said Popley. "My baby's got hair like I'm pretty sure to have some day."

"Ha! ha! You mean the baby's pretty sure to have hair some day like you've got."

"I mean what I said. The baby's bald."

Proud of Them.

"You've put too much baking powder in the biscuits," said Mr. Youngclove.

"I know it," said his wife, gayly. "They don't taste good, but don't they look perfectly lovely?"—Detroit Free Press.

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SALARIES OF CHICAGO TEACHERS

Compared With Those in New York, Boston and London.

There are now employed in the elementary public schools of Chicago 4,545 teachers at an average salary per annum of $826, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Assistant teachers of the lowest rank receive $550 and of the highest rank $1,105.

The principals of the high schools receive an average salary of $2,960, and the principals of the elementary schools $2,266. The average salary of teachers in the high schools is $1,436, and of teachers in normal schools $2,005. The The superintendent of schools receives a salary of $10,000 a year, the assistant superintendents $4,000 each and the principal of the normal school $5,000.

The Chicago salary list compares favorably with that in other American cities, except New York. There the superintendent of schools has a salary of $8,000; the assistant superintendents have salaries ranging from $5,000 to $5,500; high school principals, $3,500 to $5,000; principals of the largest grammar schools, $3,000; assistant teachers of lowest rank, $800.

In Boston the superintendent of schools is paid $6,000 a year; the assistant superintendents, $3,780; the principal of the normal school the same; principals of high schools, from $3,780 to $4,200; principals of grammar schools, $2,180; teachers of the highest rank, $2,340; teachers of the lowest rank, $552; directors in kindergarten, $792; assistants, first year, $480.

In the schools of London the head masters receive $1,400 a year; assistant masters, $690; head mistresses, $1,045; assistant mistresses, $510. Taking England as a whole, the masters, or principals, receive $735 a year, and assistant masters $510. Mistresses receive an average salary of $485 and assistant mistresses $280.

Statistics from the larger cities and from Great Britain show that Chicago teachers fare as well as any others. Their salaries compare not unfavorably with those in other employments, and they are more highly favored in the matter of vacations. The year's pay is in every case for ten months of actual work, and the month's pay is for days' work each week.

The teachers, however, have as hard work as falls to the lot of workers in any field, and they deserve all that they receive. Their pay has advanced with the better organization of the school system. Not many years ago well-equipped teachers were receiving in village and country schools from $20 to $40 a month, and counting themselves fortunate if they had eight months' work at that salary. Now the lowest grade teacher in Chicago does not fall below $50 a month, with assurance of steady employment.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Harper Brothers, New York:

The story called Pole Baker, written by Mr. Will Harben, presents a humorous character who has appeared in some of this author's former novels. In this new book, he plays a principal part and is represented as a shrewd and original philosopher who thinks and acts for himself, and sometimes for others when he imagines he can straighten out affairs that have gotten into a tangle. The story is a breezy and natural narrative of life in a country town.

With Flashlight and Rifle is a volume describing the animals of tropical Africa, written by C. G. Schillings, a prominent German naturalist, and translated into English by Henry Zick. The volume is an interesting study of the life of wild animals in their native haunts, illustrated from flashlight photographs taken at night when the animals were abroad and not expecting to "sit for their pictures."

From the Macmillan Company, New York:

Government Regulation of Railways is a volume devoted to a discussion of government regulation of railway rates, written by Prof. Hugo Richard Meyer, of the University of Chicago. The secondary title names it a study of the experience of the United States, Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Australia. The work is especially important at this time because of the proposal before congress which will occupy it at its coming session, and which is of vital interest to very citizen the country over.

Jack London's latest contribution to the book world is a volume entitled Tales of the Fish Patrol. The fish patrol is made up of the men hired by the government to enforce the laws regulating fishing in San Francisco Bay and the stories Mr. London relates are of his adventures during the time he was a member of the patrol. They are exciting tales, planned for juvenile readers

California is again the scene of action for the story entitled An Island in the Air. It is intended for boy and girl readers and it relates a tale of singular adventure in the mesa country of fifty years ago.

The Ancient Grudge is a story involving the lives of two boys of wholly different temperament, thrown by the force of circumstances into close companionship during their school days and in later life. The novel deals with recent labor conditions and is a strong and readable story. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Ben Blair, Plainsman, is the first novel of a new writer, Will Lillibridge, who presents a vivid picture of the South Dakota country where most of the scenes are placed. Ben Blair is the cowboy hero who stands a dominant and supreme figure in a tale which is sure to win popular fancy. A. A. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Mr. H. G. Wells has departed from his usual habit of wonder tales in his latest book, Kipps: The Story of a Simple Soul, his new novel being the account of Arthur Kipps, an English youth of the Cockney breed. The narrative follows the gradations of Artie's career and shows how a typical Cockney people, suddenly left with "twelve 'undred a year," attempted to adapt himself to the social conditions which accompany wealth. The book is a good piece of literary work, which, in spite of its humor, touches frequently upon the serious side of life. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Ballingtons, by Frances Squire, is one of the most brilliant of the season. It shows how, through a series of stirring events, the heroine, Agnes Ballington, is spiritually awakened, and how she finally gives up everything dear to her in her struggle for the right of the soul to its freedom.

Aside from any ethical purpose the author may have had in the unfoldment of the story, she has made it one to attract and entertain the reader, though it bears no other significance. It is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The Companionship of Books. With this winning title, Frederic Rowland Marom gives his readers a volume made up of a series of papers, pleasant in manner and upon a wide variety of subjects. The openessay names the book, and in it the author says some delightful things about the friendship one can enjoy in his own library. The volume is one which may be read with profit and pleasure. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

FUNNY

People Will Drink Coffee When It "Does Such Things."

"I began to use Postum because the old kind of coffee had so poisoned my whole system that I was on the point of breaking down, and the doctor warned me that I must quit it.

My chief ailment was nervousness and heart trouble.

Any unexpected noise would cause me the most painful palpitation, make me faint and weak.

"I had heard of Postum and began to drink it when I left off the old coffee. It began to help me just as soon as the old effects of the other kind of coffee passed away. It did not stimulate me for a while, and then leave me weak and nervous as coffee used to do. Instead of that it built up my strength and supplied a constant vigor to my system which I can always rely on. It enables me to do the biggest kind of a day's work without getting tired. All the heart trouble, etc., has passed away.

"I give it freely to all my children, from the youngest to the oldest, and it keeps them all healthy and hearty." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

WOMB TROUBLE

Mrs. Malinda Akers, of Basham, Va., writes: "I had what doctors call 'prolapse of the womb,' and couldn't stand straight. I had pain in my back and shoulders, and my periods were very irregular and profuse. Doctors said an operation was needed, but I couldn't bear the thought of the knife. After taking three bottles of

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

I could walk around. Can now do my housework and am in splendid health."

Cardui is a pure, vegetable, medicinal essence, especially adapted to cure women's diseases. It relieves monthly pains, stops excessive discharge, regulates irregular flow and cures falling womb. In successful use for over 70 years. Try it.

WRITE US A LETTER

In full confidence, telling us all your troubles, whatever they may be, and stating your age. We will send you valuable Free Advice, in plain, sealed envelope.

Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

At every drug store in $1.00 bottles.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

If P., Hadley, Pa., would tell the Farmstead readers what kind of lamp oil he used to cure his "burning feet" we might make application of the remedy. I have suffered several years from the affliction. —W. H. H. Stone, Ottawa, Kan.

I have a horse which at times, while on the road, is afflicted with "jerking spells." He falls down and will lie a few minutes, after which he will get up and go on as though nothing had happened. Would like some Farmstead reader to tell me what is the matter, and if possible give a remedy.—R., Cochranton, Pa.

Can any reader tell me if alfalfa is a paying crop for pasture, especially for hogs? For northern Indiana, what time should it be sown and how should the seed be prepared? Where can I procure the seed and how much should be sown to the acre? Would like to sow from one to five acres.—F., Helmer, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: Here is a description of a water fowl which was killed on Buck river, in Maury county, Tenn.: It has dark feathers on wings and back; under neck and breast, light color; measured four feet from tip to tip of wings; bill three inches long, yellow and rather round, with the top part of the bill hooked; feathers on the breast thick and close. When the dead bird is held up by the neck, the legs stretch backward and are somewhat oblong. They are great divers. What do you call the fowl? He is a stranger in these parts. Out of a flock of 23 three were killed. Can any of your readers tell from the above description what the fowl is?—L., Rally Hill, Tenn.

To Kill Shelless Snails.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to inquiry how to kill snails I give my method as follows: Sprinkle them with a solution of blue vitriol, using two pounds of the vitriol to ten gallons of water. Apply it in the evening, after the snails emerge from their hiding places, using a small spray pump. Lay pieces of boards on the ground. The snails will congregate beneath them during the night. In the morning turn over the boards and sprinkle them.—H., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Milk Sickness.

I would like to say a word in reply to S., of Weaverville, N. C., concerning milk sickness. We very often have the disease here, both in man and cattle, and sometimes both. It is found in cattle and man in the fall of the year, man always getting it from the milk and butter of diseased cows. Hogs generally have it in the spring.

The disease usually begins with a slight fever and a very weak and tremulous condition of the patient, the patient becoming jerky and unable to stand, followed by severe vomiting in man. Stock will very often have it and not show any symptoms of it until being driven or worried, when the attack comes on suddenly, lasting several days. Plenty of corn or cornmeal and some cathartic is usually sufficient treatment in cattle. Good brandy or whisky is usually all that is needed in man. Stock that run in the dark shaded coves, usually in the north side of our mountains, are the ones that have it. There are two such places in a mile of here, that we have to keep our stock out of as much as possible. I think that in all probability it is a poisonous fungus growth, found only in such places. I write from experience and think this may interest some.—G., Arka, Ga.

For Lame Hogs.

Tell E., Defiance, O., to take strong soapsuds and a rag and scrub his hogs' hind legs from the hock down, and scrub them hard, then take a dry corn cob and rub them good, about once a week, and keep them out of the mud. After he rubs them with a corncob, put on some turpentine. That will cure his hogs' lameness. Don't expect the lameness to disappear in a day or two, it will gradually go away as it came on. Just this summer one of my hogs got that way and that's the way I cured him. There are small holes on the inside of a hog's leg, just above the hoof, through which the body throws off its impurities, and when they become clogged lameness is the result. E. had been treating them for kidney worms. In a case of kidney worms they lose all use of the hind legs, just drag them under them; can't support their own weight. A cure for kidney worms is nux vomica, commonly called "dog button." Mash one button fine and feed in slop.—W., Carthage, Mo.

Clean Food for Hogs.

The meat is more or less affected by the feed the hogs eat, and filthy slops fed in dirty troughs must produce meat not so toothsome as clean feed. The Jersey Hustler says: Because a hog will eat almost anything that is given him when he is hungry is hardly a sufficient reason why he should be given filthy food. It is too often the case that what is not considered fit food for any other class of stock on the farm is given to the hogs in order to save it. And not only is it often the case that the food given is filthy, but it is given under filthy conditions. The feeding troughs and places are allowed to accumulate filth, and if the hog stands it well and good; if he succumbs to it and dies, bad luck is the cause, and a new start of hogs is made, but it is only in exceptional cases that an improvement is made in the treatment. Filth breeds disease. In a majority of cases the man who keeps his hogs healthy keeps them clean first, and feeds them clean food. One item in supplying clean food is to have the troughs and feeding floor clean. In many cases a good scrubbing will be necessary, while in others a good sweeping will answer. A sprinkling of lime or air-slacked lime into which a small quantity of carbolic acid has been mixed will help in purifying the feeding floors and troughs.

If slop is fed care should be taken to feed it clean and to keeps the vessels clean. Clean slop is a healthy and nutritious food, and can always be fed to growing pigs to advantage. But slop is too often considered all the waste about the house and barn. If there is only mouldy oats or bran, partly rotted corn or decaying vegetables, they are thrown to the hogs or made into slop.

Instead of hogs being made the scavengers of the farm they should be gleaners. Whatever is not fit to be converted into human food through the hog should be buried or turned into the compost heap, and if this plan is followed much better health will be readily maintained. But the cleanliness must not only apply to food, but to the quarters also, if the best health is to be maintained and the best quality of product secured.

To some extent, at least, the quality of the meat is affected by what the animals eat, and the best feed to secure health, and at the same time the best quality of meat, the food must be wholesome, clean and nutritious, and in many cases a little more care in this respect would not only lessen the losses, but improve the breed.

To Preserve Cider.

Jacob Faith gives readers of the Field, Farm and Fireside his experience in making and preserving cider. In the first place, he says, ripe, clean apples should be used. They should be cut in two, so that if there are any worms they can be cut out. The later cider is made, other things being equal, the better it will keep. Good cider apples are juicy and somewhat acid in flavor.

The fresh made cider should be placed in open barrels set upright, for the scum to rise to the top to be skimmed off. If about a pint of strong wood ashes and a pint of lime are put in the forty gallon barrel they will cause the coarse pomace to rise quickly to the top. A deposit of fine pomace will settle to the bottom; care should be taken when drawing or dipping the cider not to disturb these settlings in the bottom of the casks. Barrels that have been used for whisky or alcohol make good cider barrels.

Cider can be kept from fermenting by adding one pint of grated horseradish to forty gallons. Shake the barrel well and add about one pint of mustard seed; cork and put in a cool cellar. Cider can be kept sweet for years by putting it up in cans as in canning fruit. Let fresh made cider stand until settled, then dip it off from the dregs. Boil and skim until thoroughly clarified; while hot put into bottles or jugs, filling them as full as possible and corking tight, but not sealing. Set in a dark, cool place. This cider will get better than when first made fresh. If cider is reduced about one-half by boiling, it will keep fairly sweet, but will have the alcoholic effect.

Early made cider from immature fruit may answer for a few days and then be used for vinegar.

Champagne cider is made by skimming and clarifying as above described; let partly ferment to suit taste, then dip into bottles. Put in each bottle three or four good large raisins and about the same bulk of cloves; cork tightly, seal and put into a cool cellar.

Several years ago we added one ounce of salicylic acid to forty gallons of cider. It kept the cider from fermenting; so did sulphate of lime, but gave it an unpleasant taste, and made it unfit for vinegar. We have never been able to make good vinegar of cider that will not ferment by using chemicals. All packages should be full and tightly corked and put in the coolest place. If a package is opened on a warm day it will ferment and soon have the alcoholic effect.

Good cider can be made and sold by fruit growers for from 6 to 8 cents per gallon. The demand is growing for a sweet, unfermented beverage that retains the natural flavor of the fruit. Such a drink is beneficial to health. Cider can be made and kept so sweet and free from injurious alcoholic effect that no prohibition law will effect it. If people knew the value of good apple cider and pure vinegar more would be used.

Pockets in Their Cheeks.

Chipmunks, squirrels and ground squirrels take food in their mouths and with their tongues push it out between the teeth into an elastic pouch (connecting with the mouth) thus extending the cheeks, says St. Nicholas.

The pocket gophers have pockets outside the mouth along the front of the cheeks. These pockets extend back under the skin to the shoulders, and are filled and emptied by the aid of the forefeet and claws. They are often stuffed so full of pieces of roots, stems and leaves as to give a very ludicrous appearance to the little animal. Roots and stems are cut into pieces about an inch long and packed lengthwise. Leaves are folded or rolled to fill the smallest space.

Salt for Cattle.

Common sense and many experiments teach that the proper way to salt cattle is to provide in sufficient quantities and make it accessible to them at all times. Salt should be placed in at least two different points where cattle run and they should be allowed to get it whenever they want it. An animal will eat no more than is absolutely necessary in this way, while if salt is given at frequent intervals cattle, and particularly fattening steers, are apt to eat much more than is good for them. Salt is an important factor in preparing cattle for market, and the same care should be given to its use as to feeding.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CURED!

After suffering for ten years the tortures that only an ataxic can know, Mr. F. P. Burnham, of Delmar, N. Y., has been restored to all pain and misery, health and strength and the ability to resume his usual pursuits by an easily obtained and inexpensive treatment, which any druggist can furnish. To any fellow sufferer who will write him a self-addressed, stamped envelope Mr. Burnham sends free the prescription which cured him.

A QUAINT BATH CHARACTER

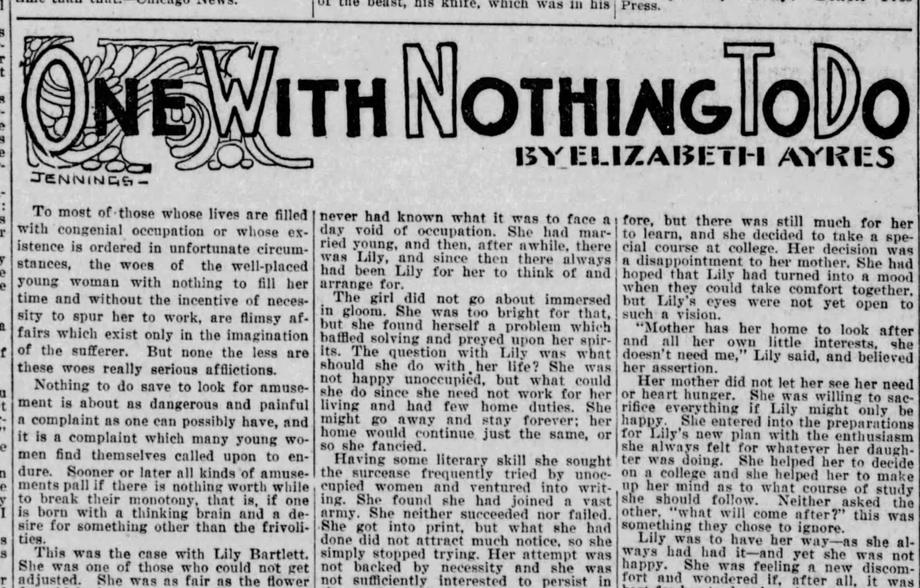
I myself used often to meet in Bath a little queer plinth of a man, whose nationality I could not make out, but every inch of whose five feet was suggestive of Dickens. His face, topped by a frowsy cap, was twisted in a sort of fixed grin, and his eyes looked different ways, perhaps to prevent any attempt of mine to escape him. He carried at his side a small wicker box which he kept his hand on; and as he drew near and halted, I heard a series of plaintive squeaks coming from it. "Make your perform the guinea-pig?" he always asked, and before I could answer, he dragged a remonstrating guinea-pig from its warm berth within, and stretched it out on the cage, holding it down with both hands.

"Little mouse!" he commanded, and lifted his hands for the instant in which John my was motionlessly gathering his forces for resuscitation. Then he called, "Bobby's coming!" and before the policeman was upon him, Johnny was hustled back into his warm box, woefully murmuring to its comfort of his hardship, and the queer little man smiled his triumph in every direction. The sight of the brief drama always cost me a penny; perhaps I could have had it for less; but I did not think a penny was too much.—W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine for November.

STARK TREES best by Test—SO YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN. PAY CASH Weekly. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

ONE WITH NOTHING TO DO

BY ELIZABETH AYRES



To most of those whose lives are filled with congenial occupation or whose existence is ordered in unfortunate circumstances, the woes of the well

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Franklin's Epitaph.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me the epitaph over Benjamin Franklin's grave, and who wrote it?—D. B. A., Cameron, Mo.

Benjamin Franklin's biographer writes: "In accordance with his wishes, Franklin's remains were deposited beside those of his wife and daughter, in the yard of Christ's church, at the corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, under a plain marble stone inscribed: 'Benjamin and Deborah Franklin.' In early life he had written a fanciful epitaph for himself, which was published in the New England Courant and has become famous—'The body of Benjamin Franklin, printer, like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding, lies here, food for worms. But the work shall not be lost; for it will, as he believed, appear once more in a new and more elegant edition, revised and corrected by the Author.'"

Flaxseed Production.

Editor Question Bureau: What state raises the most flaxseed, and how many articles are made from it?—A. T. D., Durand, Mich.

In 1902 North Dakota produced 15,552,000 bushels of flaxseed, valued at $16,018,560. The next largest producer in that year was Minnesota, with 6,942,000 bushels. The principal product of flaxseed is linseed oil. The residuum after the extraction of the oil is the by-product, the oilcake, a valuable cattle food, which, when ground, is known to commerce as linseed oil meal. Out of a crop like of 1902 (29,000,000 bushels) there could be manufactured over 87,000,000 gallons of oil and upward of 1,000,000,000 pounds of oilcake. Probably 75 per cent of the oil manufactured is compounded into pigments and gums and used as paint and varnish. The remainder is utilized in making linoleum, oilcloth, printers' ink, waterproof fabrics not made of rubber, enamel for buttons, for making soap and for a few medicinal purposes.

Frederick Douglas.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a brief sketch of the life of Frederick Douglas. Did he and Grover Cleveland dine together at one time?—P. O. P., Salem, Va.

Frederick Douglas was born at Tuckahoe, Md., in February, 1817; died in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1895. Douglas' mother was a negro slave and his father was a white man. He was a slave on the plantation of Col. Edward Lloyd, until at the age of ten he was sent to Baltimore to live with relatives of his master. He learned to read and write from one of his master's relatives. His master allowed him later to hire his own time at $4 a week, and he was employed in a shipyard, and in accordance with a resolution long entertained, fled from Baltimore and from slavery, September 3, 1838. He made his way to New York and thence to New Bedford, Mass., where he worked and lived for years, supporting himself by day labor on the wharves and in various workshops. While there he changed his name from Lloyd to Douglas. He was aided in his effort for self-education by William Lloyd Garrison. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society. In this capacity he traveled and lectured through the New England states for four years. In 1845 he went to Europe and lectured on slavery to enthusiastic audiences. In 1870 he started a journal entitled "The New National Era." In 1871 he was appointed secretary of the commission to Santo Domingo; in 1872 presidential elector; in 1877 marshal for the District of Columbia, then commissioner of deeds for that district, and in 1889 United States minister to Haiti. Douglas never dined with Grover Cleveland.

Galileo.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give a biographical sketch of Galileo? When and where was he born and when did he die?—T. H. H., Tommersville, Pa.

Galileo, the Italian astronomer, was born at Pisa, February 14, 1564, and died at Arceti, January 9, 1642. He was descended from a noble but impoverished Florentine family; student at the University of Pisa, 1581 to 1586, without taking a degree. He discovered the isochronism of the pendulum in 1583, and the hydrostatic balance in 1586. From 1589 to 1591 he was professor of mathematics at Pisa, and at Padua from 1592 to 1610. In 1597 he constructed a thermometer, and a telescope in 1600. He was summoned to Rome, where his doctrines were condemned by the Pope in 1616, and was forced by the inquisition to abjure the Copernican theory. He discovered the moon's libration in 1637.

Immigration.

Editor Question Bureau: Kindly state whether the immigration of the United States is on the decline. What nationalities are subject to citizenship in the United States? State some facts concerning the effect on labor brought about by the immigration of foreign laborers.—Q. T. G., Mayfield, Ky.

The Bureau can hardly be expected to write essays for our readers, such as some of the inquiries we receive would seem to suggest. We have heretofore given all the laws ever enacted on the subject of immigration, those which have been repealed or modified and those which still have a place on the statute books of the United States. All nationalities are subject to citizenship in the United States, if they are sane, criminals, paupers or not anarchists, and under all the laws that have been enacted immigration has increased. There are no facts to show conclusively what effect the influx of foreigners has had upon the American laborer. One complaint made against foreign workmen is that they depress wages by their willingness to work for low wages; another is that they demoralize industry by their willingness to strike. These complaints are contradictory, and it is argued if they are satisfied with poor pay they cannot be dissatisfied with fair pay. The question of immigration is one of never-ending argument and must be viewed from many standpoints to get at its good and harmful results.

November Meteors.

Editor Question Bureau: Please answer the following question: I see by some authorities that the meteors which occur about November 13, radiate from a point in the constellation Andromede, and by others they are called leonids and are said to radiate from a point in the constellation Leo. I wish to look for these meteors, and would like for you to tell me the place in the heavens from which they seem to radiate, whether Andromede or Leo?—M. E. L., Sugar Branch, Ind.

The maximum display of the Andromedes is due November 23. Their right ascension is 1 hour and 31 minutes; their declension, N. 43 degrees. The Leonids are due for a maximum display November 15. Right ascension, 10 hours; declension N. 23 degrees.

Age Pension Ruling.

Editor Question Bureau: Is there a ruling that all soldiers receive a pension when they reach the age of 62 years?—M. C. W. Holliday, Kan.

The following executive order, issued March 15, 1904, took effect April 18, of the same year: "In the adjudication of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, that if the contrary does not appear, and if all other legal requirements are properly met, that when a claimant has passed the age of sixty-two years he is disabled one-half in addition to perform manual labor, and is entitled to be rated at $6 a month; after sixty-five years at $8 a month and after sixty-eight years at $10 a month and after seventy years at $12 a month. Allowances

IS YOUR HEART WEAK?

If so, we would advise you to send your address to Alice A. Wetmore, box 67, Norwich, Conn., today and let her direct you to the perfect cure she herself successfully used. We believe you will be pleased with the information for self help thus placed in your hands. She makes no charge whatever for doing this service as she is glad to be the means of aiding anyone who suffers.

Free! Free! to Men

To Weak and Afflicted Men Who Want Strength, Health and Youthful Vigor Again—This Offer Is Free—Free to You. A Cure for Your Trouble—Costs Nothing to Test It. Cures Men to Stay Cured Finally and for All.

Free! Free! Free!

To the victims of vital weakness and nervous exhaustion—the thousands of men suffering the results of secret indulgence, fast living or past sickness—this offer of free treatment is made without reserve and in confidence that the new remedy will prove itself an absolute, quick and permanent cure. Let me prove this to you. I want to take all the risk. I will pay all the cost—every cent—and convince you fully by this free test that one remedy will bring you back to vigorous manhood as well and strong that you need never again suffer the misery and disappointment which have befallen you.

Whatever be the cause of your trouble I do not ask or seek to know. Nor does it matter who or what has failed to cure you. You can be made vigorous and well and live to enjoy a happy, contented life if you will only take in time my wonderful new combination treatment. There is positively no C. O. D. scheme attached to this free offer. Nothing is forced on to you that you do not want. My offer is fair, square and free. Send me your name and full address and you will get the free treatment by return mail, sealed and in a plain package. It costs you nothing—it is free to every weak and worn-out man who reads this paper.

Dr. Frederick Main, Lock Box 681, Jackson, Mich

at higher rate, not exceeding $12 a month, will continue to be made as heretofore where disabilities other than age show a condition of disability to perform manual labor."

Yellow Fever History.

Editor Question Bureau: Has yellow fever in the United States been confined to the southern states?—J. B. C., Jamestown, Ala.

Yellow fever appeared in Philadelphia in 1699, thirty-three years before it did in the West Indies, in 1732. The records say it raged with unparalleled violence in Philadelphia in October, 1762, and most awfully at New York in the beginning of August, 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July, 1793, carrying off several thousand persons. It again appeared in October, 1797, and spread to other coast cities in 1798. It reappeared in Philadelphia in the summer of 1802.

Value of Inventions.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give your opinion as to the effects of inventions on civilization?—C. L., Montague, Mich.

The Question Bureau is not maintained to give the editor a medium through which to give his own opinions and write essays on various subjects. The progress of the world in its vast industries and arts has to a very large extent been founded on inventions and discoveries. With this fact as a text the young woman who asked for our opinion should be able to form her own and, we feel sure, can write an interesting paper on the subject.

San Francisco to Manila.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell how far it is from San Francisco to Yokohama, and from San Francisco to Manila?—I. R., Cecil, O.

The distance from San Francisco to Yokohama is 4,525 miles; from San Francisco to Manila 6,250 miles.

Leap Year.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell what makes leap year? When will we have another leap year?—F. B., Winterfield, Mich.

In Great Britain leap year was the name given to every year of 366 days. The length of the year is a little less than 365¼ days. Julius Caesar, in reforming the calendar, arranged that in every fourth year February should have 29 days instead of 28, and that two days should be called by the same name. The day whose name was repeated was, according to the Roman method of reckoning the sixth before the calends of March, that is, the 24th of February. The name leap year is perhaps due to the notion that the calendar takes a leap of one day every fourth year to make up for its ordinary length of one-fourth day too short. Every year is a leap year which is divisible by four without a remainder, except the concluding years of centuries, every fourth only of which is a leap year; thus the years 1800 and 1900 were not leap years, but 2000 and 2400 will be. The year 1908 will be the next leap year.

Nathan Hale.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Nathan Hale.—T. P. R., Frametown, W. Va.

If you refer to the revolutionary officer, he was born at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755; was graduated at Yale in 1773, and engaged as a teacher, first at East Haddam, and afterwards at New London. His parents intended him for the ministry, but in 1775 he wrote to his father, in a Connecticut regiment, saying "that a sense of duty urged him to sacrifice everything for his country," and soon after entered the army as lieutenant, and in a few months was promoted to be captain. According to a tradition said to be of doubtful authenticity, in September, 1776, when in New York, Hale, with an associate, planned and effected the capture of a British sloop laden with provisions, taking her at midnight from under the guns of a man-of-war, the Asia, and distributing her prize goods to the American soldiers. After the retreat of the army from Long Island, when it was all-important to understand the plans of the enemy, Washington applied for a discreet and practical officer to enter the enemy's lines and procure intelligence, and Hale volunteered for the service. He passed in the disguise of a Dutch schoolmaster to the British camp and made full drawings and memoranda of all the desired information, but on his return was apprehended and taken before Howe, by whom he was ordered to be executed the next morning. He was denied a Bible and the aid of a clergyman, and was hanged saying with his last breath, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

"To the Manner Born."

Editor Question Bureau: Is this quotation from Shakespeare, "I am a native here and to the manner born," properly written? Or should it be, "I am a native here and to the manor born?"—S. R. S., Carmi, Ill.

Your first quotation is proper. "To the manner born" means accustomed to some practice or mode from birth. "Manor" as used in the quotation from Shakespeare, is sometimes understood as "manor," which was formerly also spelled "manner," and is often changed to "manor" in the quotation to make the phrase applicable to locality.

Soldiers' Homes.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give me some information in regard to soldiers' homes? How many are there in the United States, and what are the rules regulating admission? What would be the proper course for an old soldier to take to enter one of these homes? On what conditions are they admitted?—P. G. W., Mannington, W. Va.

There is a national soldiers' home at Washington and branches at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Logus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind. and Danville, Ill. Application for admission to the home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C." and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service; and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability, by examists. The requirements for admission are as follows:

An honorable discharge from the United States service.

Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.

Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the home the members are made subject to the rules and articles of war, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the army of the United States.

A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his discharge paper, and when he is a pensioner his pension certificate, and if he has been a member of a state home, his discharge from that home, before his application will be considered; which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the war or navy department, or by the adjutant general of the state, must accompany the application.

Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not eligible to the home unless the reasons are peculiar, and are explained to the manager and are satisfactory to him. Those who have been members of state homes must have been discharged from those homes at least six months before they can be admitted to a branch of the national home, except by a vote of the board of managers. Applicants are requested to conform strictly to the above requirements.

Rulers of Nations.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me the rulers of the nations of the world.—M. M. B., Milan, Mich.

Here is the list, beginning with the greatest: The United States, Theodore Roosevelt, president; Abbysinia, Menelik II, emperor; Afghanistan, Habbibula Khan, ameer; Annam, Thanh Thai, king; Argentine republic, Manuel Quintana, president; Austria-Hungary, Francis Joseph, emperor; Baluchistan, Mir Mahmud, khan; Belgium, Leopold II, king; Bokhara, Seid Abdul Abad, ameer; Bolivia, Ismael Montes, president; Brazil, Francisco de P. Rodrigues Alvee, president; Bulgaria, Ferdinand, prince; Chile, Jerman Riesco, president; China, Kuang Hsu, emperor; Colombia, General Rafael Reyes, president; Congo Free State, Leopold (king of Belgium), sovereign; Costa Rica, Asuncion Esquivel, president; Cuba, Tomas Estrada Palma, president; Denmark, Christian IX, king; Dominican republic, Carlo F. Morales, president; Ecuador, General Leonidas Plaza, president; Egypt, Abbas Pacha, khedive; France, Emile Loubet, president; Germany, William II, emperor; Prussia, William II, king; Bavaria, Otto, king; Saxony, Augustus III, king; Wurtemberg, William II, king; Baden, Frederick, grand duke; Hesse, Ernst Louis V, grand duke; Lippe-Detmold, Alexander, prince; Anhalt, Frederick, duke; Brunswick, Prince Albrecht, regent; Mecklembeug-Schwerin, Frederick Francis IV, grand duke; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Adolphus Frederick, grand duke; Oldenburg, Frederick Augustus, grand duke; Saxe-Altenburg, Ernest, duke; Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Leopold, duke; Saxe-Meinningen, George II, duke; Saxe-Weimer, William Ernest, grand duke; Waldeck-Pymond, Frederick, prince; Great Britain and Ireland, Edward VII, king; Greece, George, king; Guatemala, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, president; Hayti, General Norel Alexis, president; Honduras, General Manual Bonilla, president; India, Edward VII, emperor; Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, king; Japan, Mutsuhito, mikado; Khiva, Seid Mohomed Mahim, kahn; Korea, Yi Hiung, emperor; Liberia, A. Barclay, president; Luxembourg, Adolphus, grand duke; Mexico, General Porfiro Diaz, president; Montenegro, Nicholas, prince; Monaco, Albert, prince; Morocco, Muley Abdul Azziz, sultan; Nepal, Surendra Bikram Shamsher Janz, maharaja; Netherlands, Wilhelmina, queen; Nicaragua, General Jose S. Zelaya, president; Oman, Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee, sultan; Panama, Manuel Amador, president; Paraguay, Manuel Dominguez, president; Persia, Musafer ed Din, shah; Peru, Jose Pardo, president; Portugal, Carlos, king; Russia, Nicholas II, emperor; Salvador, Pedro Jose Escalon, president; Servia, Peter, king; Siam, Khoulalonkorn, king; Spain, Alphonso XII, king; Sweden and Norway, Oscar II, king; Switzerland, M. Ruchet, president; Tunis, El Hadi Pasha, beg; Turkey, Abdul Hamid II, sultan; Uruguay, Jose Battle Y. Ordonez, president; Venezuela, Cipriano Castro, president; Zanzibar, Seyyid Ali, sultan.

The Bureau has also received a request to give only the rulers of Europe. The above information will answer for both.

Miscellaneous.

H. P. M., Hammond, La.:—There could be no admission of a state to the union under such conditions as you refer to.

C. B., Brazil, Ind.:—Ask somebody with a technical knowledge of the subject.

S. D. S., Decatur, Mich.:—The book on Andersonville published by The Blade years ago, is out of print. The last edition has been exhausted.

W. G. C., Carl Junction, Mo.:—Nobody ever went over the falls at Niagara and survived. The rapids have, however, been successfully navigated.

M. G., Chillicothe, O.: The question of a man's birth does not necessarily affect his competency as a witness in court.

I. P., Howard Lake, Minn.:—Upon second thought you will see how impossible it is for us to answer your question. We do not know how many Mormons have more than one wife and how many they have.

J. B. A., Brooville, Pa.:—Do not know the name of the game you mention.

J. E., Aurora, N. Y.:—Joseph II first married the Princess of Parma. She died not long after marriage. Their daughter died at the age of 8 years. Joseph married again, both marriages occurring within seven years.

E. S., Chicago, Ill.:—If you will refer to back numbers of The Blade, you will obtain full information about Panama, its climate, etc. Much has been printed on the subject.

H. S., Medina, Mich.:—Serfdom in Russia was abandoned March 3, 1863. The decress was issued two years before, and under it 23,000,000 serfs were emancipated.

G. N. H., Sterling, Mo.:—A soldier's widow who remarries forfeits all rights to her pension.

F. M. C., Nokeville, Va.:—For information concerning public lands for homesteaders address the General Land Commission, Washington, D. C.

HOW FOG STRAINS THE EYES

Many of the officers of steamships running in this port are afflicted with a new disease, which for want of a better name some of them call the "fog eye." It is an inflammation caused by pering into the fog, and while painful it soon passes away.

Capt. Higgins and the officers of the United States Fruit company's passenger and mail steamer Admiral Sampson, which arrived at Long Wharf this morning after a good run from Jamaican ports, were among those whose eyes were affected by the fog. Running through fog and trying to distinguish objects when it is almost impossible to see a vessel's length away is a heavy strain on the eyes, and the fog, combined with the heat, produces a smarting sensation.—Boston Transcript.

MAINE'S CHAMPION ELM.

One of the champion elms of Maine stands in Hallowell. Its girth is 17 feet 10 inches, and it has a spread of top, measured at right angles, of 106 feet by 111 feet. This elm has a most magnificent and symmetrical top, throwing out its branches more than 60 feet in all directions.

Down in old York they have some elms of which they are justly proud. One, known as the Grant elm, has a girth of 17 feet 8 inches and spread of top 71 feet. Another very symmetrical elm stands but a few yards from the York village post-office, whose girth is 14 feet 10 inches, spread of top 82 feet.

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HOW TO STOP THEM

A wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to cure them, is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Deafness Specialist Sproule, the famous authority on ear troubles.

This book contains medical advice that will be of the greatest value to those who are afflicted with buzzing, ringing noises in the head and ears, or snapping in the ears when the nose is blown. It was written to show them how to be rid of such annoying troubles, and it explains just what causes these distressing head and ear noises. It shows how they are the forerunners of loss of hearing and how, if neglected, they are sure to result in Deafness. Best of all it points out the way to cure them absolutely and permanently, so that the ear is in perfect condition and the hearing clear and distinct. Fine pictures of the head and ear passages illustrate the book.

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ADVICE.

We, all, sometimes, would like to cuss—
Don't do it.
Profanity never helped a muss—
Don't do it.
You may be mad; you may be blue—
When things go all awry for you,
But giving up will never do—
Don't do it.

At times you'd like to go get drunk—
Don't do it.
It's when the world looks like a "bunc"—
Don't do it.
Things cannot always come your way;
We all get setbacks in life's fray,
But giving up the fight don't pay—
Don't do it.

There's nothing in this losing heart—
Don't do it.
The dark clouds must some day part—
Don't do it.
So smile, e'en though it's just a bluff;
Don't quit; don't! I have preached enough;
If you don't like to read this stuff—
Don't do it.

—Kansas City Times.

CHINESE COURTESY FULL OF POLITENESS

Chinese veracity is not ranked very high by civilized people, and some folks are inclined to attribute the orientals' lack of familiarity with the truth to the etiquette of daily life in China. The "polite lie," as we of the occident call it, is a constant form of expression in the east.

With the Chinese a refusal or unpleasant truth must be expressed evasively. If a Chinaman does not wish to accommodate a friend, he never gives the true reason for his refusal; that would be discourteous. He lies politely.

The European or American is always vastly amused when he litsens to the ceremonious forms used in ordinary conversation. It is a fixed rule that one must speak of himself and of all belonging to him in the humblest of terms and use the most exalted language in referring to the person or property of another. Whether two mandarins or two beggars meet and accost each other, this is a sample of their conversation:

"What is your honorable name?"
"Your insignificant brother's name is Wang."
"Where is your noble dwelling?"
"The hovel in which I hide myself is in X."
"How many precious sons have you?"
"I have only five stupid little pigs."

How careful the native is to never depart from this queer rule is shown by this story, which is told for truth:

A Chinaman, wearing his finest gown of silk, called at a house where he happened to disturb a rat, which was regaling itself out of a jar of oil standing on a beam over the door. In its sudden fright the rat upset the oil over the luckless visitor, ruining his fine raiment. While the man was still pale with rage, his host appeared and, after the customary greetings, the visitor accounted for his appearance in this wise: "As I was entering your honorable dwelling, I frightened your honorable rat; while it was trying to escape, it upset your honorable jar of oil over my poor and insignificant clothing. This explains the contemptible condition in which I find myself in your honorable presence."

Another curious custom which troubles foreigners not a little is the handling of names. It is a gross offense to call a native by his name. A superior may do this, but he becomes furious if even a twin brother thus addresses him. It must be either "honorable older brother" or "honorable younger brother," or some such form of expression. Foreigners usually solve the difficulty by applying to their servants the name of their functions, as boy, coolie, gardener, cook, mafoo, etc.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ODD BITS OF HISTORY.

Richard Cobden was one day buying books in a London shop, when there entered a stranger, speaking in English, marked with the accent of an unknown tongue, for work. "What can you do?" asked Cobden. "Alas, sir," said the exile, "I know not your language, or there are many things I could teach." "Can you draw?" inquired Cobden. "That I can do, sir, and if I could only get pupils then I would master the language and support mystelf." Cobden took him home to instruct his son. It was Ronay the greater Magyar scholar of his day, a political refugee. For nineteen years he remained in England, then went back to Hungary to be acclaimed a national hero, elected to parliament and made secretary of the National academy.

Norway is not the first country that has had trouble to find a king. Bulgaria sought the sovereignty of practically every royal prince of Europe and the plight of Greece was even more remarkable. By 230,000 votes out of 241,000 the Greeks elected the Duke of Edinburgh their king, but the British parliament would have none of it. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg would have accepted the crown, but not, as they wanted, merely until his nephew, the Prince of Coburg-Cohary, should come of age. The Duc d'Aumale and the king of Portugal, the then Lord Stanley and Sir George Grey were also among the unresponsive desirables. It was almost as a last thought that the present ruler was offered and accepted the throne.

Had not King Henry of France been murdered Europe would have heard many years ago a good deal of republics. According to Sully, in the sixteenth century this "greatest, but above all, the most essentially French of all the kings of France," intended to make the whole of Europe a vast federal republic. Russia and Turkey, as exclusively European, were to be excluded. All else were to come in under a scheme which would have divided the continent into fifteen independent states, some of them monarchies, some of them commonwealths, with a permanent council of commissioners from all the states and an elective emperor as president.

OPPORTUNITY.

A thousand came, a thousand saw,
A thousand went away;
But one there came who saw and stayed,
Through many a weary day.

Through many a weary day he stayed,
And many a night beside,
And that he came and saw and stayed,
Men praised him when he died.

—R. T. C.

OVER THREE TIMES AND STILL HE'S ALIVE

Acrobat Dan O'Brien Turns a Triple Somersault Without Breaking His Neck.

Dan O'Brien, one of the best known acrobats of the sawdust arena, achieved the ambition of his life at the Hippodrome yesterday morning when he executed a triple somersault from a springboard. A bare half dozen athletes have ever performed it and lived, says the New York Telegraph. It has killed its scores. That O'Brien escaped with nothing worse than strained muscles is a marvel to his acrobatic associates. They expected to carry him off the stage to the hospital.

O'Brien has spent his life leaping over elephants and camels. He claims the record double-somersault distance of 32 feet, but he has been deterred from attempting the third turn by the fate of his comrades of the ring.

"This fall weather has put new life and energy into me," he announced to his fellow leapers on Saturday night. "Be here Monday morning and I'll do something to boast about, or quit leaping for good."

O'Brien isn't a young man any more, but he will take his chances with all the circus and vaudeville acrobats of the younger generation. Age has not stiffened his muscles or had any bad effect on his bones, so far as is apparent.

Among those who assembled on the big stage yesterday morning were Frank Melville, the equestrian director; Colay Morella, John Davenport and Thomas Cook, acrobats. They arrived at 9 o'clock, at the time O'Brien said he would show up to do his stunt, and the long, narrow springboard and the runway were put in position.

The straw mattress on which the acrobats alight was placed 25 feet from the springboard. Melville gave the signal, O'Brien, clad in his circus spangles, as though for a regular performance, dashed at his highest speed down the runway and hit the elastic springboard with a terrific bound.

Up he was thrown for about fifteen feet, with his hands tightly clasping both legs between the knee and ankle, and pressing them closely together. Twice he revolved, and then he appeared about to fall, but he turned again, and landed, limp and inert in the center of the straw "bed."

Before his comrades had reached his side he was on his feet, pale but smiling.

"I lost all brain sense after the second turn," he panted, "and expected to land on my head or the back of my neck. That will be about all in the triple somersault line for me. I'm content with the 'double' from now on."

According to circus annals, the first man to turn a triple somersault was a performer in Van Amberg's circus in Mobile, Ala., in 1842. He broke his neck.

William J. Hobbes made the attempt at Astley's Amphitheatre, London, during the season of 1845-6. He was instantly killed.

The next one was John Amar. He had been successfully turning a double and was the original in accomplishing it over four horses. He tried a triple at the Isle of Wight, England, in 1859, turned twice, landed on his forehead and broke his neck.

Sam Reinhardt, while traveling with Cooper & Bailey's circus did it at Toledo, O., in 1870, making a high leap, turned five and a half, alighted on the head of his back and was disabled for some time.

Frank Starks, undertook the feat at Indianapolis, Ind., in June, 1879. He alighted on his head, dislocating his neck, and died in a few hours.

The only person, living or dead, who accomplished the feat successfully more than once was John Worland, now living at Cornwall, N. Y. He threw a triple somesault six times from a trampoline board.

THE "GAL IN DE BUCKRA YARD."

In Friday's paper we copied the following threnody described by "A Southern Woman," who sent it from Greenville, S. C., to the Sun as "one of the most popular of African songs:"

What is de use for to wuk so hard
When you got a gal in de buckra yard?
Ebery night at half-past eight
I take my stan' at de buckra gate
An' wait for de gal wid de buckra plate.

The Observer confessed, along with the Macon Telegraph, that this was a new one on it, but the Winston-Salem Journal says that in Forsyth the song is as common as pig tracks and as familiar as "Old Hundred," but that the above rendering is inaccurate and that the unexpurgated version runs thus:

Dere ain't no use a-workin' so hard,
'Kase I'se got a gal in de w'ite folks' yard,
An' every night about happass eight
You kin see me standin' at the w'ite folks' gate—
Standin' dar—a-thinkin' out a plan
How to git de grub out de w'ite folks' pan.

—Charlotte Observer.

A ROYAL JEST.

King Alfonso can relish a joke, even when he himself is its object. This is illustrated by his attitude toward the none too pleasant speculations in which newspapers of a certain class are continually indulging as to his marriage. His majesty has a pleasure yacht, named the Nenuphar, which, in a musical mood and with an obvious reference to his own position among the rumor mongers, he has just had rechristened. The yacht's new name is Queen Ena. Unfortunately, the four dots have let the gossips loose on a fresh tack. They are now busy with every princess in Europe whose name contains five letters.—London Globe.

DO NOT BE SUPER-SENSITIVE

A bright little woman when some one apologized for an occurrence at which she might have taken offense, laughingly disclaimed any such thought. "I am honest, you know, and so I never pick up things that don't belong to me—not even slights," she said merrily. "I don't like them, anyway, and I have to be quite certain that one is intended for my use before I appropriate it." So many people spend wearisome days and nights in nursing grievances that they have only "picked up," and in brooding over slights which were never designed for them, that this sort of honesty is heartily to be commended.—Selected.

Revolt Against the Strenuous.

The Americans are admirable professors of energy. Strenuousness is the fashion among them; but is strenuousness our sole object in life? Is there no other which is sweeter, more human, more charming? Is the cult of the dollar the last and the best of religions?—Paris Debats.

Solved.

Yankee Doodle stuck a feather in his cap and called it Macaroni.

"To catch the Italian vote," exclaimed the wisecracs.

Therein he distinctly stole a march on Tammany.—Puck.

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FUNNY STORIES GET HER A DIVORCE

Pained beyond endurance because her husband, instead of appreciating her efforts at humor, gave her a cold stare, whenever she cracked a joke at table, Mrs. Rosile Pohlman applied for divorce yesterday from John Pohlman, of Des Moines. It was granted by Judge McHenry within a half hour after the petition, accompanied by affidavits, was filed.

That Mrs. Pohlman prides herself on a certain vein of humor, and that she is hurt if a well-turned witticism goes unappreciated, is well known to her friends. She was hurt indeed when, so far from laughing at her pleasantries and funny stories told by her children, her husband would commonly greet her efforts with the surly remark: "What a set of fools you are."

In her petition Mrs. Pohlman sets forth: "This plaintiff, at the time the defendant married her, was in good health and had a fine constitution and was able to work hard and endure much and still enjoy life, and yet the plaintiff was always of a nervous and sensitive organization so as to be seriously injured by sneers, insinuating remarks and continued bickerings and fault-finding persistently and continuously accorded the plaintiff by the defendant.

"That at one time the plaintiff was talking to her sons at home and they were relating humorous stories to her in presence of defendant, whereupon he gave so much evidence of dissatisfaction that talk was discontinued and everything was done to please the defendant possible or that occurred to plaintiff and at table, while the family was eating, defendant appeared so morose and seemed in such an unhappy condition that one of the children asked if he was not feeling well, whereupon he said:

"'I hate to see a set of fools,' after which they ate in silence."

FOCUSSING OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

In order to prevent wireless messages from interfering with one another, endeavors have been made to send electrical waves only in one direction, as luminous signals are given off from a concave mirror. Professor Braun has been engaged in experiments of this kind, and in a lecture before the Strasburg University Association of Electricians and Naturalists he announced that these experiments had come to successful conclusion. Professor Braun's methods are based on the fact that three antennae arranged in the angles of a regular triangle are excited by waves of the same periodicity, but of different phases. The inventor states that one of the three antennae begins vibrating by 1-250,000 of a second earlier or later than the two others, this difference in time being kept up, according to experiments, with an accuracy of about one second in three years. This will result in different radiation according to the difference of the space, and by simply inverting a crank the direction of maximum effects can be shifted by 60 to 120 degrees.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

IS YOUR RECORD CLEAN?

We were coming over the road not long ago in a special. One of our officers, we will call him Mr. W., said to a party of us as we sat in the observatory room of his car:

"Now, gentlemen, I want your opinion on a matter that concerns my department. The next stop will be X. We will remain there about a half hour. Watch me as we all get out on the platform, and cast your eyes over a young man whom I will greet and shake hands with. He will hand me an envelope, and when we return to the car give me your individual opinion of him."

Everything passed off as Mr. W. had planned. We were introduced to a number of persons at the station. Others were known to us; some of them good and faithful fellows. Fortunately all of us met and shook hands with the young man, who to us was outlined by Mr. W., had a mysterious air. We were anxious to know why our opinion was desired. When the special pulled out we all gathered again in the big observation room of the car.

"What do you think of him?" asked Mr. W.

The answers came thick and fast.

"I noticed he was cleanly shaven."
"His shoes were nicely polished."
"His linen was fresh and clean."
"He had a bright eye."
"His clothes were modest, and no grease spots on them."
"When he shook hands he took hold as though he meant it."
"He was very courteous."
"He was not forward."
"He looked like a boy of character."
"He didn't have a cigaret in his mouth, nor a tobacco cud."
"He looked like a gentleman."

After all had passed their comments and judgment, Mr. W. remarked:

"That settles it. I am sure I made a wise choice. The boy don't even dream of the good luck in store for him. But outside of your decisions or opinions I have made inquiries as to his habits, and find that he is the support of a widowed mother. He is never seen hanging around saloons or billiard rooms. He is home with his mother evenings. Sunday morning he is at church with her. He has a good clean record."

"We are about to make an important appointment, and while this young man is filling a position where the salary is small, we are going to promote him to the place I have mentioned, at a great deal larger salary than he now receives. Our desire was to select a young man from timber of our own road and your good opinions today has settled the matter."

The change has been made since this was written and I am glad to be informed by Mr. W. that the young man has been eminently satisfactory. This is a short story, but there is lots of meat in it. Is your record clean?—Erie Rail Employes' Magazine.

FAMOUS BABY MAY GET $333,333

The Illinois foster parents of little Emily Danwin, the world famous incubator baby of the World's fair pike, have won a point in their fight to make the infant heiress to a third of a million dollars.

Justice Smart overruled the motion of Mrs. Charlotte Bleakley, who now has the child, for the dismissal of the habeas corpus suit filed by James G. Barclay, of Moline, Ill. The

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1905.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

There is an increased demand for pet dogs in Paris. Nothing like a pet dog to frighten the stork away.

The south acts as if it would like to make Mr. Roosevelt an honorary member of the Democratic party.

It is said that the President will send Loomis to Morocco. That is a long way off, but doesn't seem any too far.

That Taggart boy who is discussing his father in uncomplimentary terms should be turned over to the spankery.

Senator Lodge is said to be suffering from insomnia, but there is hope that he will recover when the senate meets.

By this time the czar is probably beginning to look back on the war with Japan as a matter of little consequence.

President Roosevelt's trip through the south was remarkable for other reasons besides his capture of Col. Henry Watterson.

The price of leather is going up, and hereafter you will have to pay more for the shoes with which you kick the beef trust.

The dowager empress has had the emperor of China locked in the pantry again. He's getting too big for Aunt Tai An to spank.

King Oscar is such a nice, mild-mannered man that it seems almost like a shame to take part of his kingdom away from him.

A Chicago judge has decided that the beef trust is not a monopoly in fact. He cannot, however, go so far as to rule that eating liver is a theory.

"A great majority of the people are honest," says a New York paper. Which is equivalent to saying that the majority of the people are policyholders.

English and Scotch butchers have combined to fight the American beef trust. This will give the American meat eaters' patriotism a severe test.

The Russian people have been promised an immediate constitution, and they are acting on the theory that "immediate" doesn't mean a hundred years.

Nervous people who were afraid to have the President visit the yellow fever district should note the facility with which the germs got out of his way.

Eugene V. Debs announces his willingness to run for the presidency again. It is about the only amusement Mr. Debs indulges in to any great extent.

Senator Clark, of Montana, is bitterly opposed to insurance companies contributing to campaign funds. Mr. Clark believes in paying his own way in politics.

The big demonstrations in favor of the President must have a tendency to show Judge Parker that the people are still glad that they voted the way they did in 1904.

Governor Hoch says Kansas is the only perfect state in the Union, which is remarkable when it is considered that the governor is serving only his first term.

There is a prevailing opinion among United States senators that what the President recommends and what the senate will do are widely divergent propositions.

President Roosevelt cannot help the czar out of his present difficulty, and even if he could interfere it would be in the interest of the people and not the bureaucracy.

"Is it to be President Taft or President Bryan after 1908?" asks Walter Wellman. After everybody has given it up Mr. Wellman may decide to answer the question himself.

Governor La Follette, it is reported, has decided to accept the United States senatorship. There is little surprise in this announcement, however, as this was the week for him to accept.

President McCall says he is a poor man and his insurance friends verify the statement by pointing out that he has all he can do to keep the wolf from the door of a $450,000 home.

The Standard Oil company is said to be making a profit of 300 per cent in St. Louis. The Standard doesn't seem to have developed any of those high ideals Mr. Rockefeller talks about to his Sunday school.

The President has completed his southern trip, and was not attacked by an assassin, eaten by a shark or stabbed by a yellow fever mosquito. Nothing ever happens to the President to justify the fears of the pessimists.

The idea of turning condemned murderers over to the surgeons and doctors originated with E. Benjamin Andrews, although that part of it saying that the criminals are to get their freedom if they survive seems to have been suggested by the Jokesmiths' union.

Jerry Simpson is dead. Politically, he was the child of calamity. He never was great, but he possessed a picturesqueness peculiar to the soil of Kansas in the days of adversity. In the brief time he was before the public few men attracted greater attention, but he could not survive the return of prosperity, and was lost to the public. Simpson had a saving sense of the humor of his own situation, and in many ways was a delight, and as such will be longest remembered. Rest to his sockless feet.

COL. WATTERSON CONVERTED

Honest confession is said to be good for the soul and we believe it. The Blade is pleased to announce the conversion of Colonel Watterson, even though his belated acknowledgment takes on the nature of a deathbed repentance, he being about the last member of the human family to stand out. That journalistic warrior has grown gray fighting the battles of Democracy, and we feared irredeemably crabbed in abusing President Roosevelt. But that is all past. He makes the amende honorable. He has seen the light and hastens to add his laurel to the multitudinous offerings that are being bestowed on the Great Man of the Republic.

The Blade quotes the subjoined paragraphs from Colonel Watterson's editorial in Saturday's Courier-Journal that its readers may know how complete is that fire-eating Kentuckian's surrender.

Theodore Roosevelt, who spoke at Richmond of Lee and Jackson, who, standing on the Confederate capital under the shadow of sectional battlefields, bravely put sectionalism and partyism beneath his feet; who tenderly and in the name of a dead mother claimed kindred there, is a gray horse of quite another color. Then and there he touched the button that in an instant thrills as it lights all southern hearts. Then and there he wiped out every old score and opened a fresh set of books. Who has changed, he or we?

The south has wandered forty years through a wilderness of sectionalism for this vision of the Promised Land of perfect nationality. It has longed for some Messiah of patriotism and brotherhood to rise in the north and to reach out to it the hand of equality having a heart in it. To Theodore Roosevelt this happy lot has fallen, and, having found him like a man, the south sends the memory of all frictions to the rear and greets and acclaims him as a kinsman. • • • • • • • • • •

Though we differ tomorrow, never again shall there be from us acerbity of thought or speech. Today, at least, shall be given to the love of God, to the fellowship of manhood and to the unity and glory of our country. Let mean and paltry bigots, let glumfaced partyism for a moment stand aside. The President passes through "the states lately in rebellion," for the grandeur of the nation and the majesty of the people.

The full extent of the colonel's abnegation cannot be appreciated except by comparison. In the Courier-Journal of October 3 last year, he devoted nearly three columns of that excellent newspaper to a discussion of "Theodore Roosevelt" and among other things he said:

We are so rich and powerful that we reck not any evil in advance. As a people, we fancy ourselves immortal. Yet, as surely as the day follows the night, will a day of wrath wait upon reckless partisan government, unjust sectional government, upon a government chiefly of greed and hate. It is only a question of time when Labor, already waking up to its importance as a political factor, will begin to assert itself and demand an accounting. Shall there be no intermediary? Shall there be no middleground? Shall we have another "irrepressible conflict?" Must the Extremist and the Irreconcilable always dominate our National Emergencies?

That is where the Republican party, relying on machinery and force, money and chicanery, is driving us. All healthy opposition debauched and destroyed, the furies let loose, only the sword will stand between the vast accretions of wealth piled up in a single section, and the Flaming Monster without a head. Three weeks before the War of Sections, leading newspapers and eminent statesmen were predicting that there would be no war. Had the people foreseen it, had there been timely provision, there would have been none. The Republican leaders, under the Roosevelt influence, are carrying things with as high a hand now as the Democratic leaders then were carrying the same hand—the hand of desperate partisan absolutism—and, if they be commissioned four years longer, they will precipitate a crisis greater even than secession, first through another overhauling of the south, breeding ruinous sectional agitation, and then through the oppression of the high protective tariff, made secure to the trusts by the reduction of the representation of half the grain-growing, cotton-producing states, which need no protection.

Theodore Roosevelt is precisely the man suited to the realization of these ruinous conditions. Himself both reckless and radical, madly ambitious, hating the southern people with a hatred inevitable to the renegate to blood and kindred, he needs but the opportunity to drive the knife of partyism, sectionalism and negroism deep into the vitals of the south; and, when he has done this, it will be too late even for the good and reasonable people of the north to cry out aghast before the consequences of their own shortcoming in having taken so much as a chance in such a catastrophe.

"Who has changed, he or we?" asked the colonel on Saturday. And echo answers "we." Nowhere can Colonel Watterson find any apology from President Roosevelt for dining with Booker T. Washington. Nowhere can he find that the President has changed his opinion concerning Collector Crum or that he has acknowledged error in the Indianola incident. Instead he has held to his way without swerving and with indomitable courage, when politicans were urging him to treat with the men who were maligning him. But he refused to play the part of sycophant. He believed he was right and, believing, he pursued his purpose to the end. It was not his fault that the south misunderstood him that they credited him with mean and petty motives; that they could not look through the veil of distrust and perceive in his acts the work of a man whose whole life has been dedicated to the uplifting of his fellowmen. No, it is not he that has changed. He is the same Theodore Roosevelt that he was yesterday and the day before and will be tomorrow. But Colonel Watterson and the few remaining critics have had revealed to them the President's true self. They are no longer kept in the dark by bigotry and party hate. Some "star-eyed goddess,"perhaps of reform, has trimmed their lamps for them and they are reading aright.

INVESTIGATING ITSELF.

Officers of the Mutual Life have discovered that there is something in the company's affairs to be investigated and propose to do it from the inside. A committee of three from its board of trustees has been appointed to do the probing and is directed to prosecute the work with all diligence. The Equitable Life pursued this course when it became evident that the company's internal workings could no longer be withheld from the public, and that together with official investigation led to the resignation of the high salaried men who were running its affairs to suit themselves. But President McCurdy has been very emphatic in his assertion that the Mutual was a horse of an entirely different color.

The fact is, these high financiers are beginning to read the handwriting on the wall. They have discovered that the investigation now under way is no bluff to lull the frightened policyholders, but the inauguration of a campaign to hunt down and chase out those who have abused a sacred trust.

Testimony taken before the investigating committee reveals that the Mutual is not one whit more virtuous than was the Equitable, that similar practices have been indulged in and that the management of the one has been no more reprehensible than the management of the other. Some queer transactions that were revealed in Equitable affairs have not yet been revealed in Mutual affairs, but on the other hand, the president of the Equitable did not have so many sisters, cousins, aunts and sons-in-law to feed as did the president of the Mutual, and if there was loss to the policyholders of the Equitable in ways distinctively Alexandrian, there was loss to the policyholders of the Mutual in ways distinctively McCurdyan.

The proposed investigation of the Mutual by the Mutual may be an effort to forestall drastic action on the part of dissatisfied policyholders who are determined to get rid of McCurdy. He has said that he won't resign and this defiance to popular wish has fanned the flames of opposition to his administration. Perhaps he appreciates the true situation and is paving the way to go out on the advice of a committee of Mutual trustees rather than be kicked out by the indignant people who have been pouring money into the coffers of the company.

THE "YELLOW PERIL."

Before the close of the Russo-Japanese war we heard a great deal about the so-called "yellow peril," the ascendency of China and Japan in the event Russia was defeated, and the probability that the next move of Japan would be directed against the United States with a view to securing control of the Philippines. This idea originated in the fertile brain of some correspondent who was engaged in the questionable occupation of manufacturing news, but there was enough of plausibility to make it pass current and to afford a topic for discussion in political circles. Indeed it developed that there was quite a number of people who took the matter seriously and bewailed the fact that the sympathy of America should go out to a country that was envious of our greatness.

But generally speaking the story was at once discredited. They who understood the Japanese character and knew the worthy ambitions of the little islanders scouted the notion that that country would become so gloated over its victory as to start out on a mission of ruthless contest. It is not to these men, therefore, that an interview from Minister Takahira, published last week by the Washington Post, will have especial significance, btu it should be carefully read by those who took stock in the "yellow peril" scare. Asked as to Japan's purpose on the restoration of peace, Takahira replied:

"We will resume the work of peace and civilization which has been neglected for the last 20 months on account of the war, but not much more than that. • • • • 'March on the path of progress and adopt whatever may be found to improve us,' has been our national cry. • • • • The 'open-door' policy proposed by the United States and readily joined by Japan in July, 1900, will be scrupulously observed throughout the future, and the legitimate rights and interests of all nations will be duly respected wherever our influence will extend. All we desire for our neighboring countries is the stability of the government and the tranquility of the people, so that commerce and industry can be encouraged and developed with the perfect assurance of security. Japan wishes them to be peaceful and prosperous, because that is the most certain means by which her own peace and prosperity can be assured."

And concerning the Philippines, the minister said "We feel great repose about the Philippines because they are occupied by the United States with the firm hold of its authority over the archipelago."

That is, Japan is molding her policy as closely after the American policy as is compatible with her condition. She is progressive and ambitious. Her statesmen will favor everything that makes for greatness and oppose anything that savors of mere lust for power. Peace is as essential to her welfare as it is conducive to our happiness. Japan aims to earn the good will of civilization and she knows that she cannot earn it with the sword. That fact should forever dispel all talk of the "yellow peril."

WHAT DOES WILLIAM MEAN?

With the Moroccan incident closed and the rulers of the powers committed to a policy of peace and conciliation, it is difficult to understand the occasion for the remarkable utterances of Emperor William to his troops at Dresden and Berlin. "How matters stand with us in the world," he is quoted as saying, "you have seen. Therefore keep your powder dry and your swords whetted."

These words would have been seasonable had they been spoken by Napoleon on the eve of a great battle. Something like them was uttered by an American general who told his troops just before they met the enemy to "reserve your fire until you see the whites of their eyes." They are words that breathe of immediate danger, of impending conflict, and of the need for preparedness.

There have been rumors that the German emperor was indignant at England for taking sides with France in the Morrocan affair, but it is scarcely creditable that he is contemplating hostilities in that direction, and yet what else can he mean? He has pledged himself to the cause of peace. When he made his memorable trip to Africa, and addressed his countrymen in Morocco, European correspondents declared that he had a chip on his shoulder and was spoiling for a fight. But William denied this, and subsequent developments seemed to warrant confidence in his professions. Now the statesmen of Europe are wondering what purpose impels Emperor William to stir the martial spirit in the breasts of his soldiers.

CAMPAIGN OF FALSE ISSUES.

The result of the vote on governor will determine to what extent the people of Ohio can be deceived. False issues have been raised against Governor Herrick and the entire campaign of the opposition has been conducted on the theory that the truth of these issues would not be successfully contradicted.

Because he insisted that the Brannock bill should be amended, he is charged with being in league with the liquor interests, although the record of a lifetime, the facts concerning the passage of that legislation and the statements of unprejudiced people who are cognizant of the governor's attitude give the lie to the charge. The liquor men pleaded with him to veto the Brannock bill, and had he been in sympathy with them he would have assuredly done so. But he declared emphatically that the principle of the bill was right and must be preserved.

Because George B. Cox belongs to the same party, the governor is charged with being under the dictation of the Cincinnati boss, although the record of his administration, his own utterances, the unguarded speech of Cox himself, give the lie to the charge. Cox made several requests of Herrick and was turned down. He, too, wanted the Brannock bill killed. He wanted Herrick to retire that some man who would pay heed to Cox might be named. But Mr. Cox found obstacles in his path. The governor stood firm for the Brannock bill and refused to "sidestep" at Cox's order.

These are the two issues raised against the governor. Secretary of War Taft came into the state the other night to tell his friends that the issues are false. Does anyone suspect for a moment that he stultified himself in so doing? That he is not familiar with the facts? The secretary has studied the Brannock bill. He is a lawyer. He knows what constiutes a strong legislative bill and effective measure, and he says that the bill is fairer and more operative because of the Herrick amendments.

Let us be just in this matter. We do not think for a moment that the ministers of Ohio desire to be unjust, but we fear they have been deluded by misrepresentation, and that in their eagerness to aid what they believe to be a great moral movement, they are striking a blow at the only party in the state that has been effective in advancing the cause of morality through legislative enactment.

TAFT'S SPEECH SHOULD HELP.

Mr. Pattison's followers profess to derive great comfort over the Akron speech of Secretary Taft. Yet Secretary Taft gave the lie to the only issue left to Pattison, that of deluding the people in the belief that Governor Herrick is bossed by Cox. Everyone who knows Secretary Taft knows that he never would have journeyed in Ohio to defend Governor Herrick if there was any truth in that charge of bossism. But having confidence in the governor's independence, aware of the fact that the latter has given the people a safe, an economical and an honest administration, he came home to defend him before the voters of Ohio.

The secretary didn't mince his words. He didn't deny that Cox was a boss, and a bad boss, but he insisted that it was up to Cincinnati to throw off the yoke. He explained the source of Cox's strength. Because his own county permits it, Mr. Cox goes into state conventions with a delegation large enough to demand consideration. There is no way in which the Republicans of Ohio, outside of Hamilton county, can deprive Mr. Cox a seat in the convention or a voice in its deliberations.

But to assume from this that Mr. Cox is a state boss is false and misleading. The history of Republican politics disproves the assertion. Every effort on his part to extend his dominion beyond the limits of Hamilton county has met with failure. Any other man, having the backing that Cox has in his own city, could exercise quadruple the power he is able to exercise.

There is no community of interest between the governor and Mr. Cox. It would be remarkable indeed if the governor, being a candidate for reelection, should refuse to accept Mr. Cox's support. If the Cincinnatian would kick over the traces and come out for Pattison, the latter would welcome him with open arms. But Cox is for Herrick, because it pays him to be regular, and Hamilton county is naturally a Republican city, and Cox sees a personal advantage in being on the winning side. He doesn't like Herrick. He has said so repeatedly. He asked the governor to "sidestep," and was chagrined when the latter refused to take his counsel. He has made other requests of the governor and been turned down. Mr. Pattison knows this to be true, but it doesn't answer his purpose to be frank with the people of Ohio. His whole campaign is being waged on the theory that you can fool most of the people some of the time, and Mr. Pattison reasons that if he can fool enough of Ohio people and keep them fooled until after election, he will land in the governor's chair. But the voters of this state never stay fooled for any length of time, and when they become acquainted with the truth, the political trickster does not fare well at their hands.

Secretary Taft's speech should convince Ohio Republicans who despise Coxism that they are not voting for Coxism when they vote for Herrick, and that they should not be led astray by a campaign of falsehood and vituperation.

FRANCE AND CASTRO.

As further proof of the ambition of the national administration to bring about the peace of the world, our Minister Russell to Venezuela is busily engaged in negotiating a settlement between the French government and the truculent Castro. The difference arose over the action of Castro in closing the Caraccas station of the French Cable company. M. Talgny, in charge of French affairs in that city, uttered a vigorous protest which Castro declared was an act of hostility.

France thereupon severed diplomatic relations and has repeatedly threatened to make a naval demonstration, but has refrained out of deference to this country. At last patience has ceased to become a virtue, and in the hope of avoiding actual collision, Minister Russell is working to bring about a peaceful conclusion to the unpleasant affair. Castro's expressions of contempt for the United States and his vamglorious boosting make the minister's task an extremely delicate as well as difficult one.

DEATH OF "SOCKLESS JERRY."

The death of Jerry Simpson, "The Sage of Medicine Lodge," removes a unique character from the world's stage. Back in the days of Populism, Jerry Simpson was a power in the councils of that party and pleaded their cause with great effectiveness. In congress he accomplished little more than to change ridicule for Populism into a sort of semi-respect and to make personal friends.

There is no telling how important a part in the political life of his country "Sockless Jerry" might have played had he remained a Republican and believed in the vital principles of that party, for he was a man of considerable force and great magnetism. He was epigrammatic and quaint of speech. And he was honest, qualities which go a great way toward winning the heart of the people.

DUNNE WILL NOT ENFORCE LAWS

It is an odd situation in Chicago, one that should be carefully studied by people who are orderly and law abiding. There is an Illinois law requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday. Mayor Dunne refuses to enforce it, although urgently requested by the churches to do so. Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a prominent pastor, thereupon recommends from the pulpit that Dunne be impeached for violating his oath of office.

But Dunne merely shrugs his shoulders and says: "Can't enforce that law because public sentiment is against it. The people of Chicago want a wide open town." But to conciliate the preachers he suggests that there be a referendum to determine whether or not the law shall be enforced which causes the Chicago Chronicle to remark: "Will it not be necessary soon to have a second referendum to determine whether the people really meant what they said in the first and so on ad infinitum?" And if every question that comes before the mayor must be submitted to the people before he decides it, what is the use of having a mayor, why not leave everything to the referendum and save a mayor's salary?

Of course the church people are earnest in their efforts to have the laws enforced and maintain that if the laws are bad or unpopular the attempt to enforce them will hasten their appeal. They maintain also that to ignore one law after another is to teach contempt for all law and that in time this leads to the displacement of society and the enthronement of anarchy. Better to enforce an unjust or unpractical law until the people demand its repeal than to seem to encourage the growth of a lawless spirit.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Events are moving swiftly in Russia. Clashes between the strikers and the military are frequent, and grave fears are entertained that even the popularity of Witte cannot avert a revolution. The people, goaded to desperation by the oppression of the bureaucracy, and seemingly aware that the government is already tottering, are seizing the present as the auspicious hour of deliverance. The situation cannot long remain in doubt. Either quiet will be restored through the confidence that the new premier is able to inspire, or Russia will be storm swept from center to circumference.

The entire railroad system of the empire is practically tied up, and the 400,000 men who have laid down their tools form the mighty army around which the revolutionists are gathering. In the emergency, Czar Nicholas is promising a constitution, but it is no longer the pledge of a powerful ruler who can change his mind every twenty-four hours. It is the surrender of a weak and vacillating emperor who, perceiving the crisis, is now fighting for his very existence. A few months ago, the people would have taken a constitution and a cabinet headed by Witte, with expressions of gratitude, and would have thanked the "Little Father" for his consideration. There is no telling what will satisfy them today. Probably nothing but blood and the very throne itself.

Procrastination and duplicity have wrought the undoing of Nicholas.

THE MIX-UP IN NEW YORK.

A few weeks ago it looked as if Tammany would have things pretty much its own way in the New York election. Today everyone is puzzled, and there is no telling what sort of a revolution may occur.

The change has been brought about by two forces—both almost dynamic—Jerome and Hearst. These two men are as wide apart as the poles, but they have a common enemy, and while Jerome is battering in the front walls of Tammany Hall, Hearst is attacking the citadel from the rear. Boss Murphy, who at the outset made light of the opposition, is seriously alarmed. Hearst is drawing to his support thousands of Tammany braves, and unless the revolt is suppressed, he may succeed in dividing that mighty political structure in two parts. If then Ivins could succeed in holding the Republican forces together, he would stand an excellent show of election.

The withdrawal of Flammer, Republican candidate for district attorney, has transformed a forlorn hope for Jerome into almost certain success. Immediately following Flammer's announcement nearly every reputable newspaper in Greater New York came out for Jerome. Jimmy Osborne, Tammany's candidate, made an unfortunate remark in one of his speeches, and the result has been one of those revolutions that are features of American politics. Today it would seem that nothing could stop Jerome's election by an overwhelming majority.

As to Hearst's chances for election, they are very remote. He has a fanatical following that makes an abundance of noise. His campaign is spectacular. His paper teems with abuse of capital, and nearly everything pertaining thereto. In fact he is making the sort of fight that appeals to the rabble and disgusts the sober, conservative element. Whether or not he can draw enough votes from Tammany to defeat McClellan is the question, although that is scarcely improbable for the reason that the mayor is receiving a very substantial support from Republicans who don't like Ivin's radicalism as to municipal ownership.

IS IT DAWN OR DARKNESS?

Witte has practically promised the people of Russia a constitution. Reports of conditions in the empire indicate that the real crisis is at hand. The bureaucracy's days are numbered. The czar has rescripted and rescripted, but the reforms that he pledged himself to make are slow in coming. The people refuse to endure longer and are up in arms. The railroads are tied up, and there is open conflict between labor and the government.

The situation is so critical that the czar has turned to Witte. That statesman is intrusted with the problem of restoring peace. There will be worse days in St. Petersburg than "red Sunday" if Witte fails. Whether he will succeed depends on the extent to which the bureaucracy yields. If Witte is supreme, if he is permitted to work out the problem by himself, if he is not restricted as to the terms of compromise, he will give the people what they have been praying for and what they are ready to fight for—political and industrial freedom. Less than that is merely postponing the day of final reckoning.

Giant Steamship Whose Capacity Is 4,000 in Passengers and Crew

The Great Restaurant on Upper Promenade Deck of The Amerika

The Amerika, largest ship in the world, has arrived at New York. She had on board her full capacity of passengers, among whom were Gen. Russel Frost, Mr. S. R. Thayer, Mr. Samuel Thayer, Mr. E. R. Chapman, Mr. W. B. Cogswell, Prof. E. D. Engel, Mr. J. H. Ladew, Mr. G. F. Brownell, Mr. G. N. Lowery and Count A. F. Wachtmeister, Swedish minister of foreign affairs.

The Amerika was launched on April 20, from the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast. The vessel, which is of about 22,500 tons register, is intended for the service between Hamburg and New York. She can carry 10,000 tons of cargo and about 4,000 passengers and crew. She is 687 feet long, is 74 feet 6 inches wide and is 53 feet deep.

Her advent marks the introduction of many innovations in ocean traveling, including a restaurant where meals will be served at all hours, a florist's shop, electric passenger elevators connecting the decks, a well equipped gymnasium, stateroom telephone service, a nursery for children, trained nurses for the sick, and electric and hydropathic baths. The restaurant is amidships on the sixth deck, and will accommodate 120 persons. It is decorated in Renaissance style, with elaborate effects in chased bronze. The tables have been placed so as to afford accommodation for parties of two, four, six or eight, and at one special banquet table twelve persons can be seated.

Extending the full width of the ship, the main dining room is 100 feet long. It is situated amidships. The walls are of pearl gray enriched with paintings, and the furnishings are in Louis XVI style. In the center of the saloon is a large dome, supported by graceful columns. The smoking room is arranged in two stories on the upper promenade

The Amerika.

and boat decks, with a large staircase. It represents as nearly as possible a great hall or hunting room of an Elizabethan manor house. The solid oak is all hand carved and left with the rough tool marks of the period. There is a huge Elizabethan fireplace with a stone hearth.

German Physician Who Asserts He Can Cure Tuberculosis

DR. LOUIS MARTIN DR. BEHRING FROM L'ILLUSTRATION

This photograph is the most recent picture of Dr. Behring, taken in the part of the sanitarium at Montigny, which was inspected by members of the Tuberculosis congress recently sitting in Paris. Dr. Behring (on the right) is shown talking with Dr. Louis Martin, a collaborator of Dr. Roux and director of the Pasteur hospital.

Current Events.

Four people are killed and about 20 injured by a collision of passenger trains in Iowa.

Italy expresses great pleasure over the visit of the United States cruiser Minneapolis to Genoa.

Secretary Taft is besieged by engineering firms eager to get a chance to build the Panama canal.

Jose Miguel Gomez denies report that he is in New York to purchase arms for Cuban revolutionists.

After reign of terror, in which 60 are killed, quiet reigns in streets of Santiago, capital of Chili.

Massachusetts woman suffragists condemn Grover Cleveland, but highly praise President Roosevelt.

Twenty-five persons are hurt in a collision between two cars on the Williamsburg bridge at New York.

Will of George W. Catt leaves half of estate to Iowa College of Agriculture at the death of the widow.

St. Louis woman plans million-dollar college to teach all the cults which are unpopular but worthy of study.

Professor Andrews of the University of Nebraska advocates surgical experiments with murderers condemned to die.

Former actress confesses in New York that in three years she has collected $10,000 for charity and spent the money betting on races.

European grain markets are fired by fears of a cessation of Russian shipments and buy heavily in America. Prices are higher.

The practice of mothers riding in automobiles causes premature births, thereby aiding race suicide, St. Louis health officers contend.

Freedom of the city is bestowed by London upon General Booth of the Salvation Army in recognition of that organization's achievements.

President of the National W. C. T. U. addressing the convention in Los Angeles, urges war on Mormonism, patent medicines and race suicide.

New York city plans to increase its water supply by tapping the Catskill mountains with an aqueduct 140 miles long at an expense of $161,000,000.

The Spanish naval minister refuses a Legion of Honor cross at the hands of President Loubet, claiming General Weyler had received a higher honor.

Secretary Shaw tells Nebraska bankers that there will be no financial legislation until the nonelasticity of our currency causes a panic, which may be soon.

Bishop Hamilton declared at college of Methodist bishops in Washington that present high immigration and consequent intermarriage will tend to produce the typical American.

Loss of the state of Pennsylvania through the failure of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny probably may exceed $1,000,000. Federal investigation is ordered by the department of justice.

Seventeen inmates of an orphans' home at Burlington, Vt., are poisoned mysteriously, three dying. The state board of health physicians are unable to find any explanation for the tragedy.

Walter Wellman tells of a startling prophecy made by Democratic leaders that Theodore Roosevelt will be their nominee for President in 1908, and that the Republicans will have to indorse him, thus assuring an almost unanimous election.

E. S. Blydenburgh, of Eldora, Iowa, church worker, philanthropist and reputed Bluebeard, all of whose three wives died suddenly, leaving him property, is denied aid by the Iowa supreme court and must serve a life sentence in prison for the murder of his third wife.

Laxity in the methods of some national bank examiners is indicated by the failure of the examiner in whose district was the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny to discover the true state of the institution's affairs, and an investigation is begun by government authorities.

A FEMININE CONTRACTOR.

Having no children and disliking the idleness of hotel life, since her husband's business keeps him but a comparatively short time in any city, Mrs. William Partridge is pleased to assist him, and by so doing has gained the sobriquet of "Lady Boss" from the men whose work she directs. The firm contracts to drill wells, lay sewers, and construct water systems, and Mrs. Partridge thoroughly enjoys the out-of-door life. When working through rocky foundations she calmly directs the work of the laborers as they ram dynamite into the drilled holes, and does all the work of a foreman as efficiently as any of the sterner sex. As she is a modest, well-dressed young woman, there is no suspicion that Mrs. Partridge is other than an onlooker until a question is asked her or she gives an order to the 75 men who grin and proudly declare they like to be "bossed" by a woman.—The Pilgrim.

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Cuba, Porto Rico and the Isle of Pines; the Hawaiian group and the Philippine Islands, embracing territory large enough for an empire. What of their topography, geography, their agricultural, mineral and other resources? What of their improvements and what of their people? What of their cities, towns, villages and country homes? In dress and appearance, in their every day life and occupation, what is known of them?

The publisher has sought herein to satisfy all these inquiries, and in a manner at once practical, artistic, comprehensive and exhaustive. To this end noted artists especially qualified and skilled in outdoor photography were employed to traverse these islands, under contract to photograph everything therein, with a view to literally transferring our islands and their people to the printed page. In connection therewith an author of broad intelligence, learned in Spanish literature, history and language, of great traveled experience and observation in the islands, gives the necessary description and statistical facts. Thus to a wonderful object-presentation by the camera, is given in concise language the facts and figures to satisfy every inquiry. Elaborate and up-to-date maps add to the strength and interest of the work. Given, therefore, are the geographical locations of every historic event and place, the topography of the country, by actual photographs, its improvements and its people, as they are seen and exist today.

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FOR 1905-06

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This season The Blade offers its readers a selection of first-class watches at prices lower than ever made before, and much lower than can be purchasd elsewhere. The cases are the best quality of gold filled cases made, and are fully guaranteed. The reliability and accuracy of the Waltham and Elgin movements are so well known that they need no special description from us.

If you want a thoroughly reliable watch, this is your opportunity to get one at a very low price.

The 25-year cases are plain or engine turned, an extra charge being made for hand engraved cases.

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All watches are sent by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us.

The men's watches in the following list are all 18 size. The ladies' watches 6 size. We can furnish any size and any grade of Waltham and Elgin movements, and will be pleased to quote you prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.75	No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $11.00
Extra for engraved case.$1.00	Extra for engraved case, 80c
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $15.00	No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $12.60
Extra for engraved case.$1.00	Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.20	No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $8.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $12.25	No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $10.0

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $5.30	No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $6.75

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $12.00	No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.25
Extra for engraved case.. 80c	Extra for engraved case...80c
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Men's Nickel Silver, open-face cases, with 7 and 15-jeweled gilt Waltham and Elgin movements.

No. 85—7-jeweled gilt $4.75	No. 86—15-jeweled gilt $5.75

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We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to discose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4699—A Short Coat for a Child.

The changeableness of our climate makes it imperative that the wardrobe of every child contain short jackets of varying weights to complement dresses in providing suitable warmth. Here is one in the popular reefer style which will require but little labor to fashion and can be made at home for less than half the

cost of one bought ready made. Being in box effect with sleeves made wide enough, it will be easy to slip on and off and the most active and busy Miss Flyaway can have no objections on the grounds of discomfort. A very pretty jacket was made of white broadcloth with collar of embroidery. Serge, cheviot, pongee or silk may be used as material as well as any of the linens. For the medium size, 1⅝ yards of 36-inch goods are necessary.

4699—8 sizes, 3 to 10 years.

4700—4701—Child's Underwear.

Many mothers prefer to make their children's underwear for they are not only assured of a better fit, but there is quite a saving. The material costs very little and the garment is so easily made that no one will have any difficulty. Here is shown an underwaist and drawers in the latest mode for small folks. The

waist may have high, round or square neck and be made as elaborate or simple as desired. The pattern may be used also for a foundation upon which aprons and dresses may be built and includes the long sleeves. The drawers are like the new garter drawers, being shaped up on the sides. The pattern calls for 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

Two patterns—4700, sizes, 3 to 12 years; 4701, sizes 2 to 16 years.

4711—A Pretty Wrapper.

There are plenty of models for negligees, tea gowns, lounging robes and the like for the women but Dame Fashion seems to have forgotten that the school girl gets tired and does not always want to wear her polite conventional clothes about the house. For this reason we have designed a wrapper for a girl and this one cannot fail to please the most particular

because of its simplicity, comfort and attractiveness. The full skirt part is gathered by a round yoke which is concealed by a broad shaped collar edged with a frill and fastened with buttons at one side of the front. This collar may be left off if desired but it is decidedly novel and fetching. The sleeves are full to three-quarter length, being finished with a full ruffle. Lawn, challie or one of the popular Japanese silks may serve as material and the pattern is so simple that the girl may fashion it herself with care. For the medium size 4½ yards of 36-inch material are needed. 4711—Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

4702—Boy's Russian Suit.

Nothing could be more appropriate to the little people than the present simplicity of their frocks. There are no frills nor furbelows to be mussed up or in the way during their constant activities and youth is never so attractive as when allowed to

be its own adornment. Here is a pretty little Russian blouse suit consisting of blouse and knickers. The blouse has tucks over the shoulders ending where the leather belt girdles this in long waisted effect. Small tucks form the cuff on the sleeve and are a pretty finish. The dress is easily made and suitable to any of the children's materials, serge or flannel, in a plain color with the three bars or an emblem embroidered in red upon the front, would be excellent for year. Butchers' linen is appropriate as well as other washing fabrics. For the medium size 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material are needed. 4702—Sizes 2 to 6 years.

6373—A Convenient Apron.

Dirt has a faculty of getting on one, no matter what the occasion, and the only way to keep one's gowns looking well is to wear an apron. One does not need to eliminate all becomingness when donning a garment of this kind. On the contrary, aprons are sometimes very fetching. An example is shown here in an apron gathered full to a narrow yoke. The underarm seams are left open for a short distance, to allow plenty of room for the arm and for the sleeve to pass through without being crushed. A button on the yoke band in back serves as fastening.

The generous pocket provides for the handkerchief, keys and other necessities. The apron can be made in a short time and without any difficulty. Only 5¼ yards of 36-inch material are needed.

6373—Three sizes, small, medium and large.

6438—Lady's Pajamas.

Not only men but women are finding pajamas a very excellent form of sleeping garment. They are much warmer than nightgowns and answer every requirement of this article of the wardrobe. The model sketched is one designed especially in a striped madras with plain fac-

ings, but nainsook, French flannel or outing flannel are quite as suitable. The upper part of the pajamas is cut in the broad mandarin style and the sleeve is loose at the bottom, also reminding one of that eastern garb. The underarm seams are left open a short distance up. The freedom of the sleeve at the bottom is very practical, as it can be rolled up easily for bathing. The medium size requires 6¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6438—Three sizes, 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure.

6386—A Simple Dressing Sack.

In spite of the frills and furbelows of the French confection, the simple dressing sack for general usefulness continues to hold its own. Here is one which is very neat in appearance and quite the thing for general wear. It is designed for the home sewer and the pattern has been

made as simple as possible. Elderdown is excellent for cold weather wear but if a more attractive fabric is preferred, cashmere, silk or French flannel may serve. The edges are shown faced with a dotted silk and a contrast offered here relieves the graceful shape and rolls back prettily from the neck. The sleeves are loose at the wrist, this style being best suited to the needs of such a jacket. In the medium size 3 yards of 36-inch material are needed. 6386—Sizes 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

SITUATION IS NOVEL

President Roosevelt Beyond Territorial Limits.

Washington, Oct. 28.—So far as the official records show President Roosevelt, on leaving the south on the West Virginia, is the first of the chief executives which this country has had to go beyond its territorial limits.

The attention of some of the legal authorities here having been called to that fact they were of the opinion that in going beyond the three-mile limit the President has in no sense vacated his office, even temporarily. They point out that there is really nothing in the constitution prohibiting the president from leaving American territory and in the present case, being on a national ship, the deck of which is as much a part of American territory as the District of Columbia he has not legally departed from the country.

In fact some able lawyers here express the opinion that even if the president should go to a foreign country the doctrine of extra territoriality would extend to that country with him.

They say there is no question of a vacancy in the office of the president in which case the vice president should act. The constitutional provision is that the vice president shall act in case of the removal from office, death, resignation or inability of the president to act as president. But it does not say who shall say when the "inability" shall exist or who shall determine when it exists.

Chester A. Arthur was very much perturbed, during the illness of President Garfield, when the question was raised as to whether the dying president was unable to perform the duties of his office. Of course during the few days President Rosevelt is on the high seas and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States no question of his inability to act would be raised by any official and consequently will not have to be settled. The interesting point is that the present case is novel in the history of the executives of the United States.

Does Wonders For The Kidneys,

BLADDER, RHEUMATISM,
Backache, General Weakness, Nervous, Urinary, Liver and Stomach Troubles.
Prevents Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel.

3 Remedies Free.

The Pape Medicine Co. will send by prepaid mail, to any sufferer, *whether man or woman*, a complete test course of their three new remedies to relieve and cure all forms of Kidney, Bladder Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism and their complications. No money is wanted—just write and tell them where to send them. Do this now.

What The Free Package Contains.

One large course of Formula A—Reconstructs the broken-up tissue, cleanses all the pores, builds up and strengthens the weak and feeble kidneys, re-establishing complete, natural, healthy function.

One large course of Formula B.—Strains out of the blood and system uric acid and other kidney poison, *the cause of Rheumatism.* Urine is neutralized. Mucous, catarrh al accumulation passes off and out. The Bladder is healed, inflammation and irritation subside Retention, Frequency (especially at night), painful and all urinary difficulties are permanently overcome. Gravel and granular deposits are expelled, the urinary passages are restored to a healthy condition.

And a large course of Formula C—to immediately arrest the undermining consequent upon Kidney Diseases. Regulates the Liver, Stomach and digestion, relaxes constipated Bowels, purifies the Blood, nourishes tissue, bone, muscle and spine. Aches and pains are readily relieved. Tones the general system. Infuses life and vigor into every vital organ and strength all over the entire body. *There is not one sufferer in the whole world who can afford to leave these remedies untried.*

Write to the **PAPE MEDICINE CO.** 8 B Boylan Bld'g., **Cincinnati, O.,** telling where to send them, and the complete test course of each of the formulæ A, B and C, will be forwarded by prepaid mail without one cent of expense to you.

THERE IS NO FRICTION

Between Taft and Shonts—Latter Issues Statement.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian canal commission, today issued a signed statement practically denying that there is any friction between Secretary Taft and himself. The statement is brief and relates to recent publications to that effect.

Mr. Shonts is still confined to his residence, but Mr. Bishop, of the publicity division, issued the statement from the offices of the Isthmian canal commission, which is as follows:

"Washington, Oct. 28.

"I have seen no newspaper reporter since Oct. 20th. A man claiming to be a New York newspaper correspondent, called up my house on the telephone last evening.

"Mr. Bishop, secretary of the commission, who was with me at the time, answered the call. After listening a moment Mr. Bishop said:

"'There is not a word of truth in it, but Mr. Shonts is here and will speak for himself.'

"Mr. Bishop then said:

"'A New York newspaper correspondent says "I have a story to the effect that Mr. Shonts has said that unless he can have full power in canal matters with accountability only to the President, he will resign the chairmanship of the commission." To the correspondent I authorized Mr. Bishop to say: "There is not a word of truth in it. My position is exactly the same today that it was when I came with the commission."'

"With regard to the public rumors of friction between Secretary Taft and myself I wish to say emphatically that they are absolutely withiut foundation.

"T. P. SHONTS."

EXPEDITION TO TIBURON

Not Sent Out by Government--Was a Private Enterprise.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The Grindell party, whose probable loss on Tiburon island is reported from Bisbee, Arizona, was not sent out by the government. Prof. W. H. Holmes, chief of the United States bureau of ethnology, says Prof. Grindell doubtless went to Tiburon on his own account, and that the report brought back several days ago by J. E. Hoffman, a member of the party, as to Prof. Grindell and those with him having perished of hunger and thirst, is probable. There is nothing for a white man to eat on the journey there and back, which lies through an unbroken, uninhabited desert hundreds of miles long.

"Prior to Prof. W. J. McGee's expedition in 1894," Prof. Holmes says, "Tiburon was almost unheard of. Prof. McGee dispelled the notion that no white man could go to Tiburon and return alive. His party was well provisioned and had a good supply of water. They were 'armed to the teeth.'

"Tiburon island, the home of the Seri Indians, off the coast of Sonora, thousands of miles from civilization, until a few years ago remained unexplored. The inhabitants are the only Indians in the Americas that have successfully resisted the whites. Their civilization is what it was 4,000 years ago. They have neither guns, metal weapons, domestic animals nor agriculture."

TWELVE MOROS ARE DEAD

Head of Insurgents Killed by United States Troops.

Manila, Oct. 28.—Troops under Captain Frank R. McCoy, of the Third cavalry, aide-de-camp to Major General Woods, has surprised the Datto Ali, head of the Moro insurgents of the islands of Mindanao, who has been on the warpath for some time past, and killed him, together with his son and ten followers.

Forty-three wounded Moros were taken prisoners and many arms and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. Three enlisted men of the Twenty-second infantry were killed and two wounded during the engagement. Heavy fighting is also reported between the constabulary and Moro insurgents near Lake Linguasen, Mindanao.

Datto Ali, who for a long time past has given considerable trouble to the American authorities in Mindanao, took the aggressive on October 16 last, and since then he has been killing many Moros friendly to the government. He recently informed the chiefs assisting the federal troops to capture him that he was prepared to meet and kill them.

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE

Large Increase in Trade Movements in September.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Decided increase in trade movements are shown during September as well as in the total for the nine months of this year over corresponding periods of last year, by summaries issued by the department of commerce and labor.

The grain exports for the nine months this year amounted to 105,219093 bushels, as compared with 48,573,706 for the same months last year. The reports for this year are preliminary, and estimated to include 97 per cent of the actual shipment.

This year the corn exports have been 82,752,212 bushels, as compared with 34,441,771 bushels for the corresponding months last year. The September export of grain this year amounted to more than ten million bushels over September of 1904. The domestic movements of trade during September show the same increase.

Nearly two million head of live stock arrived at five of the largest distributing centers in excess of September a year ago, while the increase of receipts of grains in twelve important interior centers aggregates over 27,000,000 bushels more than the corresponding month last year. The total increase in lake shipments this year to and including September 30, as compared with 1904, aggregated 14,786,265 net tons, a gain in the four outbound movement of 211,225 tons; grain and flaxseed, 22,394,715 bushels; coal, 531,310 tons; ore and minerals, 11,743,741 tons; lumber, 78,801,000 feet; unclassified freight, 468,661 tons.

At New York receipts of grain during September totaled 9,518,490 bushels as against 6,123,651 a year before. New York's grand total receipts of grain and flour and corn meal the first nine months of this year aggregated 80,742,696 bushels against 63,117,041 in 1904.

WANT UNIFORM METHODS

Used in Canal Construction -- Keep Commission to Report.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The criticism of former Chief Engineer Wallace of the Isthmian canal that he was handicapped by official red tape which prevented the speedy delivery of supplies has caused considerable discussion in the executive departments where the work is now being loked into by the Keep commission.

"Wherever the government is handicapped by useless and ancient customs, we shall modernize it by better business methods," said Chairman Keep today. "We do not find so much duplication of work as we do a multiplication of work. It is impossible to operate the business of the government after the fashion of private corporations, but there is room for better methods in many cases, and the effort will be made to bring this about."

The Keep commission will make many suggestions in its report to the President which, the members think, may result in abolishing practices that hinder instead of help. The changes that may be determined upon, it was said today, could be effected through an executive order or by direction of the heads of departments without recourse to congress. The one great thing the commission is after is a uniform method by which all similar work will be conducted along the same lines.

AERODROME TO CARRYMAN

According to Experiments Made by Scientists.

Washington Oct. 25.—A grant of $500 was made in the latter part of last year by the Smithsonian institution from the Hodgkins' fund to Dr. A. F. Zahm, professor of physical scien in the Catholic university, for a series of experiments on atmospheric resistence to moving bodies. Prof. Zahm completed the experiments some months ago but has ceased his investigation of aerial resistance.

Dr. Zahm holds that Secretary Langley has fully proven that the aerodrome, as finally constructed, will not only fly but will carry the weight of one man, the problem now to be solved being the mode of managing the craft when it is in the air. The $500 enabled Dr. Zahm to prove that the best shape for the balloon part of the airship was that following the lines of the modern submarine torpedo.

Stretching the full length of his laboratory, Dr. Zahm has what he calls an "air tunnel," built solidly of wood. At one end of this tunnel there is a powerful suction fan which draws the air through with great velocity. The opposite end of the tunnel is covered with wire netting to "straighten" the current. Dr. Zahm uses wooden models of various shapes. These are placed in the air current, and the velocity of the wind and the model is measured.

CAPITOL IS TRANSFORMED

Many Needed Improvements Have Been Made.

Washington, Oct. 25.—When the senators and representatives return to Washington to attend the opening session of congress they will be surprised at the transformation of the capitol. All the flues have been equipped with exhaust fans and other apparatus to stop the smoke from the fireplaces going the wrong way.

The entire upper portion of the rotunda has been cleaned and painted, and the "steamboat paint" of the sandstone walls has been completely scraped away, revealing the beautiful red-brown color and stratification of the walls. The rotunda now reminds one of the interior of a great temple. The color of the walls, the graining or the stratification of the stone, harmonize with the historical paintings above, while in place of the old gas jets there have been installed 1,200 incandescent electric lights.

Old and obsolete plumbing has been replaced with an up-to-date system and the whole building has received a thorough washing and scrubbing from top to bottom.

MANY MILES OF TRAILS

To Be Built in Government Forest Reserves.

Washington, Oct. 27.—During the coming winter and spring many miles of trails will be built in the government forest reserves. One of the chief cares of the forest service in the management of the reserves is to protect them against fire. A statement issued by the forestry service today says: "The trails will afford a means of reaching all parts of the forest reserves on horseback, and the fire lines will form vantage points from which the fire may be attacked, or against which it may be directed and there controlled."

FOOD DOES IT

Curious How Right Food Rebuilds Body

The benefits of the good, red blood made by Grape-Nuts food is described in a letter from Chicago:

"I was for years sadly afflicted with hemorrhoids caused by constipation, which was the result of impure blood supplied by food not adapted to the needs of the body under certain conditions. My trouble extended to rectal hemorrhoids which greatly reduced my strength. A surgical operation gave me no relief and I was compelled finally to quit business.

"Luckily, just when things were looking the blackest, some one recommended Grape-Nuts food as a desirable article of diet, and I began (Dec. 1903) its use, and in a few months brought my health back to me.

"The action of my bowels is free and regular now, and this has brought relief from the hemorrhoids. At the same time a neurotic trouble which had been growing on me and which the doctors could never do anything with, has also disappeared. All this return to health I am free to say I owe to Grape-Nuts foods." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Steel Roofing, $1.50 Per 100 Sq. Feet

Painted red both sides; most durable and economical covering for roofing, siding or ceiling, for barns, sheds, houses, stores, churches, cribs, poultry houses, etc.; easier to lay and cheaper than any other material; no experience necessary to lay it—a hammer or hatchet the only tools you need. At this price we pay the freight to all points east of Colorado, excepting Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. At this price we furnish our No. 15 semi-hardened flat steel roofing, sheets 24 inches by 24 inches. At $1.60 this same material corrugated as shown in illustration, or in "V" crimped, or standing seam. At 50 cents per square advance over above prices we will furnish this material in 6 and 8 feet long; $2.25 for brick siding or beaded ceiling or siding. Send us your order for immediate shipment. Time will prove its enduring qualities. It withstands the elements the best of all coverings. Ask for further particulars. **WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE NO. A. M. 297** on building material, wire, pipe, plumbing material, furniture, household goods, clothing, etc. We buy at SHERIFFS' AND RECEIVERS' SALES. 100,000,000 feet of lumber from the World's Fair.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO PREVENT DESERTIONS

From Army Is a Problem That Is Bothering Officials.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Major General F. C. Ainsworth, the military secretary, in his second annual report, devotes considerable attention to desertions from the army and says:

"Many remedies have been proposed, but none seems to be worthy of very serious consideration. Those who know how the canteen came to be abolished, he states, are not hopeful of its restoration; there is no likelihood of any such increase in the soldiers' pay as will offset the greater inducement offered in civil pursuits. The comforts and even luxuries that are furnished to enlisted men in our service are even now criticised by some as being not only extravagant but injurious in their effect on men whose real business it is to march and fight, encumbered with few comforts and no luxuries; and the discipline and instruction to which the soldier is now subjected are not likely to be relaxed in future.

General Ainsworth says the actual strength of the entire military establishment June 30 last was 3,800 officers and 57,423 enlisted men in the regular army, 26 officers and 550 enlisted men in the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry, and 108 officers and 5,039 enlisted men in the Philippine scouts, making a total of 3,924 officers and 63,022 enlisted men. The maximum strength of the regular army, not including the hospital corps, is now fixed by executive order at 60,745 enlisted men.

The losses in the regular army during the fiscal year were:

Officers—Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc., 24; resigned or discharged, 20; dismissed, 13; deserted, 3; retired, 59; total, 119.

Enlisted men—Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc., 377; discharged upon expiration of term of service, 22,254; discharged for disability, by sentence of court martial and by order, 9,460; deserted, 6,533; retired, 189. Total, 38,813.

MAKING RECORD TRIP

President Spent Quiet Sunday—Fleet Will Reach Capes Late Tonight.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 27.—According to a wireless message received at the Norfolk navy yard, the cruiser West Virginia was, at 10 a. m., fifty miles south of Cape Hatteras. A strong northeast wind and heavy seas prevail. She was not expected to make the capes for ten hours.

The office of the commandant at the Norfolk navy yard reported at 9:30 o'clock this morning that nothing has been heard thus far today from the cruiser West Virginia, which is bound up the coast, bringing President Roosevelt from New Orleans to Chesapeake Bay. At midnight last night the wireless telegraph station at the Norfolk navy yard could hear the cruiser West Virginia communicating by wireless with Cape Hatteras, but the Norfolk station could not distinguish what was being said nor could it be told how far the West Virginia, with the cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania, was off the coast.

The wireless station reported at 9 a. m. that nothing had been heard since midnight. The supposition is, however, that Admiral Brownson's fleet, of which the West Virginia is flagship, is somewhere off the North Carolina coast and that she will pass in the Virginia capes this afternoon. The United States weather observer at Cape Henry reports that nothing has yet been seen of the fleet off the capes.

The weather off the coast yesterday and last night was bad and the wind was very high. There was no weather bureau report this morning from the Hatteras station as the wires all went down in the storm and no messages could be transmitted this morning to or from Norfolk. To the prostration of the wires is due the absence of wireless communication via Hatteras supposed to have been received at that point from the cruiser West Virginia when the latter was heard by the wireless station here talking with the Hatteras station at midnight. It was explained at the local weather bureau this morning that any wireless message received at Hatteras from the President would be sent to Norfolk immediately, but for the prostration of the coast.

United States Flagship West Virginia, off Savannah, Ga., Oct. 30.—A strong breeze from the northeast yesterday kicked up a heavy sea, but, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, the squadron maintained an average speed of 20 knots from Jupiter light to the present point, thus breaking all records for any squadron in our navy. Yesterday morning the entire crew was mustered aft and President Roosevelt delivered a short address to them. The President spent most of the day on the forward bridge with Admiral Brownson.

TANGLE GROWING WORSE

Affairs of Enterprise National Bank Appalling.

Pittsburg, Oct. 28.—Every day brings additional evidence of missing collateral pledged for loans in the Enterprise National Bank, and in many instances it is believed these securities have been rehypothecated. Today, when several persons called to pay their loans, Receiver Cunningham found that the collateral which should have been attached to the notes, was missing, and the borrowers refused to pay the notes unless the collateral was returned.

Many suits are threatened by the owners of missing securities, and lawyers say the litigation which will result from the closing of the bank will last for several years. It will be a year before a distribution of the dead cashier's estate will be made, and upon petition of the counsel for the estate, the orphans' court permitted the revocation of the appointment of Mrs. Clark as administratrix, and the register of wills named the Dolkar Savings Fund and Trust company administrator instead. This action was taken to relieve the widow of the cashier of the expected litigation. It is alleged Clark is responsible for the hypothecation of collateral, and the suits are to be entered against his estate.

HAVE SPENT $4 009,573.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The Isthmian canal commission has issued an official statement of the receipts and expenses under the appropriation of $10,000,000 for canal construction. To this appropriation is added $92,359 coming over from former appropriations. The statement is a summary of expenditures from June 30, 1902, to June 30, 1905. It shows a balance on that date of $6,083,415, making a total expeiditure of $4,009,573.

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TWO ORGANIZED BODIES

Now Working on Rate Legislation—Officers Elected by Both Factions.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Both the "regular" and the "anti" sessions of the interstate commerce law convention adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon after passing resolutions, without making any efforts at reconciliation; and as a consequence, there will be two regularly organized bodies working in the interest of railroad rate legislation. The title adopted by the "anti" convention for its permanent organization is Federal Rate Regulation association, while the "regulars" retain the name Interstate Commerce Law League.

The "antis" elected N. W. McLeod, of St. Louis, president of the association, and selected an executive board of vice presidents from the different states represented. The purposes of the Federal Rate Regulation association, as outlined by President McLeod, are to be similar to those of the Interstate Commerce Law League. President McLeod was authorized to select a board of twelve delegates-at-large to formulate bylaws and rules of the association.

The "regular" convention adopted resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt's plan for federal regulation of freight rates by enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission. President Roosevelt is to be fully informed of the action taken by the league.

At the close of the "regular" convention, the executive committee met and organized the Interstate Commerce Law League for the ensuing year by electing these officers: Chairman, E. P. Bacon, Wisconsin; vice chairman, J. E. Howard, Kansas; secretary, Adolph Muller, Illinois; treasurer, R. S. Lyon, Illinois.

It was decided by the executive committee of the league to organize in every state and to enter on a vigorous campaign for the success of the Roosevelt rate regulation plan.

The report submitted by the resolutions committee of the "antis" was adopted unanimously. The resolutions as adopted declare "the railroads shall be kept within their defined rights," and that "such legislation be taken as will remedy existing evils."

Members of the so-called "anti" convention protested that they had not come to Chicago in the interests of the railroads.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2

Commander Tanner, of Grand Army, Makes Announcements.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Commander-in-Chief Tanner, of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday afternoon issued "general orders No. 2," which, after reporting the election of the general officers at the Denver encampment, announces other appointments and the location of national headquarters in this city.

John Tweedle, of this city, has been appointed adjutant-general and other appointments are: Quartermaster-general, Frank Battles, Concord, N. H.; inspector-general, M. J. Cummings, New York City; judge advocate general, Charles A. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; national patriotic instructor, Allan C. Bakewell, New York; senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, Frank A. Butts, Washington, D. C.; assistant adjutant-general, William P. Rogers, Washington, D. C.; assistant quartermaster-general and custodian of records, J. H. Holcomb, Independence hall, Philadelphia; headquarters bugler, Lem Wiley, department of Illinois.

The commander-in-chief, the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general and the following will constitute the executive committee of the national council of administration: Thomas W. Scott, Springfield, Ill.; Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.; John W. Hersey, Springfield, Mass.; Phil Cheek, Baraboo, Wis.; Charles E. Foot, Kalamazoo, Mich.; L. W. Collins, Minneapolis, Minn., and Clayland Tilden, Jersey City, N. J. They will meet at times and places designated by the commander-in-chief.

UNIQUE SHAFT TO WIFE

Delaware Man Has Pastoral Scene Carved on Monument.

Delaware, O., Oct. 28.—The F. P. Vergon monument, in Oak Grove cemetery, this city, is unique. It was placed on the family lot by Mr. Vergon in honor of his wife, and cost nearly $7,000. Mr. Vergon is an apple grower. The monument represents the large oak tree under which his wife was wont to sit daily. It was her favorite tree. After her death Mr. Vergon engaged a sculptor to chisel a facsimile of the tree out of marble. In the tree are birds, their nests, owls, etc., and underneath are sheep and cows, grazing in the distance. Close to the base of the trunk is a dog chasing a rabbit.

BELIEVED IN PENSIONS

For Old Employes of the United States Government.

Washington, Oct. 28.—H. A. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury, in a speech last night before the treasury branch of the Civil

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Our endurance, our self-sacrifice, our bitter conquest of wrong, are latent forces that, set free in a changed air, become strength, ecstacy, the peace that passeth understanding.

THURSDAY.

Never give way to melancholy. Every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them shadows of our own making.

FRIDAY.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

SATURDAY.

What disturbs us in this world is not trouble, but our opposition to trouble. The true source of all that frets and irritates, and wears away our lives, is not in external things, but in the bitter resistance of our wills to the will of the Father.

SUNDAY.

The best way to prove that God is good is by showing through actual living that the trend of life is toward better and higher ends.

MONDAY.

Until you have learned to control your thoughts you will never be able to live either a righteous or a successful life.

TUESDAY.

There is only one stimulant that never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a clear sky over every one, into which the skylark of happiness always goes singing.

People Who Are "Always Ready." Splendid Habit of Quick Decision

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Not long ago I listened to some earnest words spoken before a club in memory of a fellow member, who, since its last meeting, had passed through "the mystical door" that opens into what we term the other life What struck me with the greatest force in this tender tribute was the thought contained in these few words: "She was always ready." The speaker was referring to the fact that no matter what the demand might be upon her time and attention, she, whose physical presence was withdrawn, had never failed to respond, without reference to the cost to herself.

I wondered then of how many of us could those words be truthfully spoken. How many are there who, when called upon for some service, do not habitually stop to consider the cost to the self. It is, of course, a necessity to make sure that the service demanded will not interfere with, or prevent the fulfillment of some plain duty, the neglect of which would be a palpable injustice to others. It is not from that point of view I am looking at the matter, but from that of the attitude of mind in which a sudden or unexpected demand upon the time and attention is apt to find us. Are we "always ready" so that the first impulse is not to think, what, in the business vernacular, we are going to get out of it for ourselves, but rather how much of help or pleasure is this going to give to others?

A kind of readiness there is, greatly to be deprecated. When it grows out of what for want of a better term I call the martyr-spirit, which glories in a constant self-sacrifice that, for the most part, is a mere ministering to the selfishness of others, then there is room for many mistakes. We can all think of people who turn themselves into door mats for anybody who desires to make use of them for their own purposes. Women are more apt to do this sort of thing than men. They have a greater devotion to those they love, and often seek to express it by yielding their will and wishes in every particular. I know of no more exasperating people than these habitual "martyrs." Selfishness is too fundamental to need the cultivation they give, and they utterly deny to themselves all chance to grow in grace and strength of character.

A well told story published not long ago affords a good illustration of the effect of this habitual and, in one sense, aggressive martyrdom. A wife and mother held this attitude towards her husband and children. She carried with her always "a giving-up" atmosphere, that produced varying effects upon the family, according to the differing temperaments. The husband from irritation at being always placed in the attitude of receiving passed to coldness and finally to complete indifference. The children looked upon their mother as only made to minister to their comfort, and when that was done, they had no more thought of her. She was simply to them a part of the domestic machinery—just as she deserved to be. With a single exception, not one of them had the slightest compunctions of conscience because of the demands they made upon her, and they shoved her aside with as little regard as they would a piece of furniture.

This is not the kind of "always ready" referred to in the beginning. In that, the individuality is never lost. A willing, even a glad assent, always awaits the request for what will help or give pleasure to others. Nothing that suggests martyrdom appears. It is true there is a self-forgetfulness that may be carried to an extreme, but it is honest and demands no return, no excess of gratitude.

These are the lives that to contemplate teaches a lesson which most of us need. The "always ready" people of the real kind are not many. And the fact that with most of us, the first thought which springs to life when an unusual demand for service is made, is as to the effect which consent will have upon our own well being, shows that there is a long road to travel before reaching an understanding of what it means in its best sense to be "always ready."

Some people have a fashion of frequently reminding others of the failures they have made, and showing in manner, if not in words, that confidence in their ability to follow such failures with success is wholly wanting. If these persons could understand that such an attitude is like driving a nail into the coffin of all future effort, that it is surrounding the one who has failed with a mental atmosphere which will weaken his energy and fill him with discouragement, they would endeavor to help him bury the dead past and begin life anew.

"When either in words or thoughts," writes Prentice Mulford—"and thoughts have tongues as well as words—you remind the victim of any defect of character, of his old faulty self, and the hole he has so many times tumbled into, you are actually digging for him the hole again, and setting in motion a force to push him into it. You want to cover that hole up and forget all about it, just as you want the holes you may have fallen into in time past similarly covered up, and your old faulty self covered up and forgotten with it."

No one has a right to repeat the story of the weakness of an individual under temptation, or of any wrong-doing, nor even hold it in thought, but rather try to see him in a better and self-controlled manhood. There is no question but that our thoughts encourage or depress each other, and for this reason we should persistently refuse to entertain any save those of courage and strength in connection with our own or others' failings. To point to the wrong-doing of a neighbor, to talk about it, to express the fear of a repetition is to help to bring it as surely as the rising of the sun brings the day. And the same law holds good with reference to ourselves. Anyone who is the victim of a bad habit can never cure himself by confession and the so-called prayer of abasement. If we have a weakness which we desire to replace by strength, it must be done by the constant affirmation that we have the spiritual force to conquer, and the new mind, the right spirit thus obtained will bring self-control. It is the Divine power which is ever ready to respond to the demand of Faith in a real and practical way.

This brings me to what I desired to lead up to, and that is the need of cultivating the habit of quick decision. The people who are "always ready"—taking the expression in its higher sense—possess this gift which is a magic key to success and happiness. They who allow themselves to be thrown into a state of mental confusion by new demands, by sudden changes, are sure to fail when the need for quick and decisive action arises. And the unfortunate ones who have brought suffering into their own lives, and those of others, can never enter successfully into new and happier conditions, without acquiring the power of rapid and positive decision which belongs to those whose accomplishment is greatest in the world. And it comes, as all good in human character does, from believing and knowing that there is everywhere, within us and without us, a Divine force that is only waiting for recognition to answer our every need and confident demand.

The Cozy Corner

SOME PRETTY THINGS FOR ALICE.

I was so sorry for "Alice M. B." when I read her letter last week, and thought that we should all enjoy weekly visits in the way of a fancy work club. If we cannot have it in any other way, what is there to prevent us from bringing our work—fancy and otherwise—to the Cozy Corner each week? We all can make something, and what one knows how to do she can show others at these meetings, and we could work and visit and have a real good time. So it seems to me; how does it strike others?

And while I am here today, I will go right on making some linen "table runners" of crash. These I find so helpful in saving the tablecloths by placing them under the children's plates—letting them run entirely across the end of the table, where the little ones sit. They are made of huck toweling with a border of cross-

stitch all around to brighten them up. I am using red cotton and making the old fashioned vine pattern that I used on my sampler when I was a little girl—three cross-stitches, then three, one stitch lower down, then back to the first level—you all know how to do it. I will warrant every one of you has some prettier pattern for this work and I hope some of you will show us how to do different designs.

Some of my tablecloth savers (as I call them) are squares of coarse linen—mine were made from an old linen sheet my grandmother wove—these are buttonholed around the edge and in the center, or in a corner I have embroidered my intial like this. You "can't embroider?" Oh, yes you can, as well as I, for it is only buttonhole stitch and eyelets done over and over as close as possible.

I use the san silk for most of my work, as it is cheap and pretty, and washes well, but a heavy cotton will do just as well for the effect, though it will cost much more.

Dear me how the hours fly when we are enjoying ourselves. Here it is time to go home and get supper for the men folks, and I must hurry, but I hope some one will be ready to entertain The Blade Cozy Corner club next week, and we will give "Alice" the place of honor, and hope she will gain some hints that will be useful to her.—"Mary Jane."

PLANNING HER WORK.

I have been experimenting during the summer on how to save the most time in doing my housework, and am writing today to give the result, hoping I may suggest something that will help some other woman who has it all to do.

I do not believe—in the first place—in having a book, or some sewing work to pick up every time I have a minute's leisure. I think it is confusing and tiring to one's brain to be always trying to do more than one thing at once. I try to plan my work so there is no time "while the dish water is heating" for reading or practicing my music, as did the lady who wrote to us. I put my dish water on to heat when I begin to clear the table, and it is ready for me as soon as I am ready for it.

Neither do I try to bake while I am ironing; either one of these tasks is sufficient by itself, and in trying to do both at the same time to "save fire," I find I do not save myself, which is of more account in our family. When I am ironing I usually plan to have a boiled dinner or a roast, so the extra heat can be utilized, but these do not require the time and strength that bread making and baking do.

I used to think that I must wash on Monday, iron on Tuesday, bake Wednesday, sweep upstairs on Thursday and downstairs on Friday and bake again for Sunday on Saturday. I followed this routine for years, simply because my mother did before me, and if anything occurred to prevent each day's work being done on its especial time I was perfectly miserable. Now I take Monday to clear up things from the Sunday carelessness and to do some baking. Then I have something to last over washing and ironing days, for we most always eat everything that is easy to get at on Sunday, and have to bake on Monday and Tuesday. Then I put the clothes to soak Monday night, and they are ready for washing early the next day. Wednesday I iron, and do whatever other work there is to do on the remaining days of the week. I have every afternoon to rest, or sew, and thus get through with the sewing without tiring myself as much as if I sat at it two or three days in the week.

I plan my meals so I can prepare them with the least possible trouble—making my desserts in the morning while I am in the kitchen any way—and so do not have to bother with them when I am getting dinner or supper.

I find there is much in keeping clean, after the house is once in order, and after I have secured my kitchen table I save it by having mats of oilcloth to put under the pots and pans when they are placed on the table while serving the food.

When I am dusting I carry with me a cloth dampened with kerosene, and with it I wipe the scratches from the furniture, as I come to them; it takes but a minute and when your dusting is done, the furniture is all in good shape.

My silver is cleaned only once a month—that is, it gets a regular cleaning then—but every time I wash dishes I have the silver polish at hand and rub off any egg or other stains, wash the silver in hot suds and rub it with a dry towel and it keeps bright with very little trouble.

My lamps are given a good cleaning once a week, and the other days, after filling them, I wipe off the wicks and rub the outside with a piece of soft paper only.

One of the greatest helps, however, I have found in thinking what I have to do, and making one journey to the cellar, or pantry, or upstairs, answer for all that have to be made. I used to make as many trips to the cellar as there were articles needed from it, and it took most all of my strength. Now I think of everything at once and have a tray to carry what I need up on, and until you try it you will not realize what a help it is. I got the idea from a girl who once lived with me who said "her heels had to make up for all her head forgot," a very homely saying but true.

Of course there are ways of saving time and strength in every department of the housework, but I have only mentioned those that seemed to help me the most. I wish someone else would tell us of labor-saving devices.—Mrs. Eleanor Brown, Iowa.

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TWO WIDELY KNOWN WOMEN

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE

MRS. HETTY GREEN.

Mrs. Russell Sage, the wife of the famous financier, is one of the best known women in New York in philanthroptic and charitable circles. She has created for herself a name that should last for years to come, entirely independent of her association with the great financier, by virtue of the good that she personally has accomplished. She is a resident of New York, having lived forty-two years in one house, at 50 Fifth avenue, and moving only a year ago because of the encroachment on the property for building purposes. Thirty-eight years ago she married Russell Sage, who brought her from her home in Troy to this city. She is a descendant of splendid colonial stock, being a granddaughter of Major John Jermain, who lived at Sag Harbor, Long Island, where the colonial mansion still stands. Only a few years ago she started restoring this mansion, which had been the scene of many famous social gatherings in colonial times, to its colonial simplicity to present it to the town. Mrs. Sage has always believed in getting in contact with those who needed assistance, and, instead of employing a secretary, has herself looked after the immense amount of work and correspondence which would come to one situated in her position in life.

Mrs. Edward H. Green, better known as Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, was born about 60 years ago in New Bedford, Mass. Her father was Edward Morton Robinson, a typical, shrewd Yankee. With his brother he started a small mill at Wakefield, Mass., manufacturing satinets. He was very successful, and, with his brother, next opened a business house in Providence. He met and married the daughter of Gideon Howland, a rich ship owner. This turned Robinson's attention to the possibilities of this industry, with the result that he ultimately became one of the richest whale and merchant ship owners in the country. He came to New York, became interested in Wall street operations and through his shrewdness had accumulated a fortune of nine million dollars when he died.

His daughter inherited all his cleverness and shrewdness in money matters. Even as a child, when, by virtue of her father's wealth, she was entitled to the best that money could buy, she would walk through the snow to parties, preferring to save for her escorts the money that they otherwise might have expended in carriage hire. Because of the uncertainty of the shipping business she soon closed out her father's holdings and invested these in mortgages, personally attending to all the details of the business. The next important event in her life was when she met Edward H. Green, a Union club member, in New York, who had made $700,000 in South America. She has a son, E. H. R. Green, who is a great favorite of the woman financier, and she has ever been one of his greatest aids in making possible the realization of his desires in the matter of controlling railroads and political ambitions. — From the Burr McIntosh Monthly for November.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

To remove the meats from pecan nuts without breaking them, pour boiling water over the nuts and let them stand until cool. Then crack with a hammer, striking the small end of the nut.

A good idea for illuminating birthday cakes, and one that saves much trouble, is to have a "birthday cake-board" made of wood, smoothed and polished until it is really an ornament to the table. Around the edge are holes for placing the candles. A board with fifty holes will answer—in most homes—for the birthdays of the whole family, the vacant holes being covered with fancy paper. This arrangement gives as much satisfaction as when the candles are placed in the cake, and is much cleaner.

In preparing for Thanksgiving or Christmas, it is a saving if the corn can be popped a little ahead of the time it is to be used. The only objection to this is that it will not keep crisp and dry, but this can be overcome if the corn is placed, when cold, in a stone jar and covered first with a cloth and then with the cover to the jar, or a plate. It can also be kept in a glass jar if the cover is screwed on tightly and the glass wrapped with a dark paper to exclude the light.

A good way to clean muslin curtains when it is not convenient to wash them, is to shake out all the dust possible, then lay the curtains separately on a clean table and rub them gently with equal parts of corn meal and flour; the meal removes the dirt, and the flour whitens the muslin.

After shaking out the flour and meal, press the curtains, and when they are hung up your will be surprised at their new appearance.

For irritated, or inflamed eyes, relief may be had by applying a poultice of scraped, raw potato. Place it on a cloth and lay it over the closed eyes, winking occasionally to allow the juice to enter the eye.

This same remedy is excellent for a burn, and if placed on the back of the head at the base of the brain, will relieve nervous headache. The potato must be scraped or grated very fine.

Have you ever tried making thumbless mittens for the baby? They are quite comfortable, and much easier to put on, as any one who has tried to place the little thumb in its proper place can tell you.

In frying fish, if salt is mixed with the meal in which they are dipped, the fish will be better seasoned than when the salt is applied directly to it.

When we have creamed potatoes for dinner—as we frequently do—if any are left we butter a bowl, sprinkle the inside with bread crumbs and put in the potatoes with crumbs on top and bits of butter over them. The bowl is set away in a cool place and at night placed in the oven to heat until the crumbs are brown. Then it forms a hot dish for the school girl or boy who had to do with a cold lunch at noon, and even though there is but a small quantity, it pays for saving it.

If you are the kind who move frequently, sew strips of strong linen or denim, on both sides of your mattresses, at the four corners. When you move, these can be used to tie the mattress in a roll that will be convenient to carry, and when you are settled they may be used to anchor the mattress to the bedstead, to prevent it from slipping to one side, as mattresses have an unpleasant way of doing.

I read in a paper that straw matting should be varnished as soon as it was placed on the floor; that if this was done it would last bright for a long time and would be so easy to keep clean, by just wiping it off with a damp cloth. So I tried it, and every time we walked across the floor, or moved the bed, crack, crack, would go the varnished surface, and in less than a month our pretty matting was entirely ruined.

THE COOK.

Fruit Rissolettes.

Put one cupful each of sugar and seeded raisins, half a cupful each of chopped nut meats and of some tart jelly, and one-fourth cupful of sliced citron into an earthen saucepan and let it cook until thick as preserves. Stir in the juice from half a lemon and let the mixture cool. Line patty pans with a rich paste and when baked, fill with the mixture. A small quantity of this is sufficient for a serving as it is so very rich.

Fruit Wafers.

Mix a cupful each of raisins, dates, nuts and figs and run them through a meat chopper to perfectly blend them; add a few drops of lemon juice and mix with powdered sugar until the dough can be rolled very thin; cut in small rounds with the top of a salt shaker, sprinkle with granulated sugar and pack in waxed paper in a tin box.

The Queen of Trifles.

Mix equal parts of seeded raisins, chopped nut meats and candied fruit cut in small pieces. In a glass serving dish place a layer of macaroons dipped in the liquor from canned cherries and cover with a layer of fruit mixture. On top of this place a layer of lady fingers. Make a boiled custard from a quart of rich milk, four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor with vanilla and pour over the cake. Place it where it will get cold and serve with whipped cream and a generous powdering of crushed macaroons.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Dear M. G. R'S. What is The Blade without a Merry-Go-Round column? This is the question I asked myself when I looked on the Household page of the paper September 28th and my answer was—"not much." I wonder if New England Girl is, really, to blame for the omission.

Miss Prudence asked those who had not taken an active part in the reception to write now, so I have held my peace. It was hard, though, to do so when "Missie" accused me and "others of my ilk" of looking for "victims" among the juniors. I am teaching now in District No. 8 and invite "Missie" to come and judge for herself, if my pupils seem like victims.

Are you all enjoying this lovely autumn weather? In my rides and walks to and from school I enjoy it greatly. There is a fine view from the porch of the schoolhouse and, with my pupils, I watch Nature's children donning their "coats of many colors." Who could help loving the hazy autumn? Not I.

I am going to church tonight, so will bid you good night, merely waiting to say that I am following the plan suggested by Cleo Davis and have been doing so for some time.—"Buckeye Schoolmistress."

Miss Prudence fully exonerates the New England Girl from the blame for the nonappearance of the M. G. R. column; it was not that she visited the Chaperone, but that no other M. G. R. did visit her that week. So take care, girls and boys, that you do not neglect the column too long, or it may be obliged to go out of business altogether.

This week we have another installment of the paper from "Helen." Since the first one was published many complimentary letters concerning its interest have been received:

VISIT TO CHINATOWN. (Continued.)

These touring parties occur every night in Chinatown, and the children lose their natural timidity, and, like their elders, consider it a part of life. Stringed instruments were brought out for our amusement and several selections were given, mostly of Chinese music, though occasionally popular American songs would be presented according to the Chinese interpretation. The Chinese have a poor opinion of the Melican man's music—an opinion corresponding to ours, of theirs, or as our guide expressed it—"the Chinese think we have no music and we know they have none."

Another place of interest visited was a banquet hall where the chairs and tables are elaborately carved, and seemingly no expense is spared to have everything as gorgeous as possible. When a Chinaman invites his friends to a banquet they meet at the appointed time and remain two hours enjoying the delicacies offered; then there is an intermission of two hours when the guests are at liberty to do as they please; then another two hours of feasting, and so on for nearly or all of twenty-four hours—feasting and resting alternately.

Our next visit was to a Chinese restaurant. We were ushered in through the kitchens and pantries, where we found everything neat and in good order. We watched the guests and admired the dexterity with which they used their chop-sticks. Here we were served with tea which we found different from any we had ever before tasted.

I suppose no visit to Chinatown would be complete unless one entered the opium joints, and we did as all others do, but these were the unpleasant sights of our tour. Some of these dens are patronized only by the most degraded class; these, however, are not open to public inspection. There is a great work being done in clearing away this evil, and it is attended with much danger to the noble-hearted men and women who risk their lives in the effort.

There are certain streets set aside for the free residences of the Chinamen who are unable to pay rent. These streets are unlighted and lack all modern conveniences. Making our way with difficulty through one of these alleys, and climbing a rickety staircase in the total darkness, we reached the rooms on the second floor, and in a dimly lighted one we found a white man who had taken opium to excess for fifteen years. He was fearfully emaciated, and his arms were covered with scars caused by the use of the hypodermic. He had used the drug so long that any ordinary dose now failed to give him any pleasure.

In an inner room we saw two Chinamen indulging in their evening pipes. Their faces were dull and expressionless, and they did not seem conscious of our presence. We could see no windows in this room, and the foul air, coupled with the fumes of the opium, made a long stay not only undesirable but impossible. After seeing these places one shudders to think of the fate of the white women who are imprisoned in some of them, and realize more fully the work of those who are striving for their rescue.

The novelty of the Chinese theatre attracted us, but beyond that it is not interesting to a white person. The Chinese language is used and much is left to the imagination in regard to the scenery. For instance, if it is desirable to depict a lake in any of the scenes, a placard with the inscription "this is a lake" is placed on a chair on the spot where the lake should be, and there you are—you can suppose the kind of lake you prefer, and no one objects. The actors are all men and the plays last several hours or even days.

The bazaars are very attractive. One conducted by Sing Fat and Co., is said to be the most gorgeous oriental display in the world. The wares for sale were varied and beautiful and we fully intended to make a return visit to this place, but were prevented by other engagements.

A little past midnight we found ourselves again on Market street, and went to our hotel fully satisfied with our visit to Chinatown.—"Helen."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUG.

New Work..... Buckeye Jr.
Solutions..... W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated French engineer, born at Hacqueville, near Rouen, France, April 25, 1762. In 1786 he became a sailor in the French navy, and in the revolutionary period of 1793, having compromised himself by his political opinions, he escaped from Paris to the United States. His career as an engineer commenced in 1794, when he was appointed to survey the canal connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson river. On his return to Europe in 1799, he married a Plymouth lady and settled in England. His most remarkable undertaking was the Thames tunnel, formed beneath the bed of the river, which, commenced in March, 1825, was opened to the public in March, 1843. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1814, and appointed vice-president of the same in 1832. He was knighted in 1841, and died December, 1849.

ANN TEEK.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B start from the same place at the same time; A travels due east at the rate of 6 miles an hour; B travels due northeast at the rate of 5 miles an hour. How far apart are they at the end of 10 hours?

MILTON.

3.—DIAGONAL ZIG-ZAG.

O O O X X X X
X X O X X X X
X X O O O X
X X X O X X
X X X O O O
X X X X X O
X X X X X O

1.—An archbishop.
2.—Care.
3.—More than enough.
4.—A general pardon.
5.—That which neutralizes acid.
6.—Relating to the Grecian games.
7—Superiority.

Zig-zag gives the name of a much talked-about young American girl.

WILL EWING.

4.—PIED MOUNTAINS.

1—Swathca. 2—Edcasca. 3—Lacbrudemn. 4—Dacidnodka. 5—Alaiern.

EMERY.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows anything about the origin of the term "Billingsgate'?

GRACE ELLIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His loving care."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of October 19.

1.—Captain John Brown.
2.—306 days. (See Chat.)
3.—Central letter E; radiating words: Ever, Eden, easy, east, even, ease, Edna, earl.
4.—Linden, aspen, beech, hemlock, fir, cherry.
5.—The Biblia Pauperum, or Bible of the poor, was a sort of picture-book of the middle ages, giving, on from forty to fifty leaves, the leading events of human salvation through Christ, each picture being accompanied by an illustrative text or sentence in Latin. A similar and contemporaneous work was called the Mirror of Human Salvation; this was on a more extended scale, and had the text in rhyme. Before the Reformation these were the chief text-books used especially by the monks, in preaching, and took the place of the Bible with the laity, and even the clergy. Many manuscripts of both, several as old as the thirteenth century, are preserved in different languages. The pictures of this series were copied in sculptures, in wall and glass painting, altar pieces, etc., and thus became of importance in the art of the middle ages. In the fifteenth century the Biblia Pauperum was perhaps the first book that was printed in the Netherlands and Germany, first with blocks and then with types.
6.—Benjamin Franklin wrote: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

Chat.

The solution sent by Sherman to his problem answered today is this:

5 plus 1 equals 6; 7 plus 1 equals 8; 10 plus 1 equals 11; the least common multiple of 6, 8, 11, is 264; 264 plus 1-8 of 264 equals; 308 minus 2 equals 306 days.

Buckeye Jr., Lewis Anderson, R. Davis, Pauline and Hawkeye formed the class in the 'Cademy this week.

Buckeye Jr. promises to try to solve the problem of regular attendance, and the Mistress is sure he "can if he will."

Lewis Anderson, glad to have you drift in now and then. It shows you are still in touch with the Column.

R. Davis, one of your answers did not agree with the author's. Will you just "look over your work"?

MOM'S A WASHER LADY.

Mom's a washer-lady,
Goes out by de day,
Washes fer de quality,
Give her right good pay,
Tecks a lot ter feed an'
Kiver up we—all,
So ow' mommer sca'cely
Gits no res' a-tall.

Some uv us is allus
Got ow' footses bare
'Kase we'se allus shuffilin',
Seem lak shoes won' wear,
All de urr chillen
Goes ter school in town
Scusin' me an' sister,
Toes is on de groun'.

So we gotter wait twel
Mommer gits ahaid,
Gits de rent an' preacher
'N Burrial-Society paid.
Me an' li'l sister
Den we'll go ter school—
Settin' on dis do'-steps
Gittin' tol'ble cool.

Mommer w'en she leave us,
Fer ter stay all day,
Locks us out de cabin,
Tecks de key erway,
'Kase she 'feard dat we—all
Mought burn up de place
Foolin' wif de matches
Jes' ter see 'em was'e.

Mommer say, "Now chillen,
Min' out how you ac',
Er I gwinter frail you
Soon ez I git back!
P'licemens dey is allus
On de sharp lookout,
Ketches no-kyoun' chillen
W'en dey runs erbout."

Putts us out some bacon
An' a li'l pone,
An' fer ow' li'l puppy
Nice big gnorrin'-bone;
Den she go an' leave us.
Lawd! w'y doan' she come?
Golly! but hit's lonesome
W'en yo' maw ain' home!

—From Anne Virginia Culbertson's Banjo Talks.
Published by The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

JACK THE GUNNER

"He's the best shot in this town." These words were spoken by one of a group of four boys, all of whom were looking admiringly after a tall, well-built lad ahead of them, whose long strides soon took him out of sight.

Jack Holton heard the words of his comrade, and his heart beat with pride. To be a skilled marksman, "a dead sure shot," was his ambition. He was pretty nearly that now.

The next day was to be a half-holiday, and Jack and his four friends had planned a hunting excursion.

The morning came, bright and beautiful; all nature was holding forth sweet invitations to mankind to come and enjoy her delights.

Little Nell stood beside her brother, watching him clean and adjust his gun. There was awe of the dangerous and mysterious fowling-piece pictured in her face, and a little troubled wrinkle between her eyes.

"Do you think you will hit the birdies?" she asked timidly.

"Yes, sir-ree, every time!" said Jack.

"Poor little birdies!" sighed Nell, her chin quivering. "How their babies will cry for them, won't they?"

"Pooh!" exclaimed Jack, a little impatiently, "their babies are big enough to take care of themselves now. We don't shoot them until the little birds are grown."

"They are so happy!" said Nell, listening to a merry carol outside the window. "They come and sing to me, and build their little homes beside us. They must love us I think, and they think we will love them. Dear little birdies!"

"Don't be silly," said Jack, wishing girls were not so tender-hearted, "you'll never know the difference. There are so many of them you won't miss a few."

"But it seems so dreadful, going off into the beautiful woods and having fun by killing live creatures, and such happy, beautiful little birds!"

"Well, I won't shoot any singing birds, Nell."

"But the others are happy, too, I s'pose," said Nell, thoughtfully. "Is it really fun to kill things, Jack?"

"Oh, bother!" said Jack. "Girls don't understand. It isn't the killing; it's the skill."

"Does skill mean kill, Jack?"

"Of course pot. It means being able to hit the mark."

"Then couldn't you shoot at things that are not alive?"

"There's more skill in shooting live things, because they move."

"Oh!" sighed Nell. "What a pity!"

Jack hurried to finish his work and get out of hearing of his little sister's plaintive voice. It hurt him to grieve her, for he had a loving heart where human beings were concerned, especially for this little sister.

"Mamma says birds are very useful, besides making one happy," said Nell as Jack was leaving the shed. "She says we could not have any orchards or gardens or even groves, if it was not for the birds, 'cause the bugs and worms would eat up everything if the birds did not stop them."

But Jack was out in the dooryard, looking up the road to see if Jim Clark was in sight. Jim was going to stop for him, and he and Jim were going on to meet the others.

Little Nell's words, and her sympathy for the birds, gave Jack an uncomfortable feeling that he tried in vain to get rid of. He was vexed with his sister for troubling him, and vexed with himself that he could not forget what she had said.

Maybe that was why he was not so skillful as usual. He succeeded at last in wounding a crow. He thought it was not much matter about a crow. But when he came near and saw it suffering, and heard the distressed cries of its comrades, he wondered that he had never before notice such things.

Jack put the bird out of misery and went on for more game. A flock of pigeons rose in the air quite near the boys; Jack, as he took aim, noted the beauty of their plumage and the graceful motion of their wings. He fired, and the frightened birds scattered in a wild flight.

But one, instead of seeking safety by flight, wheeled and flew directly towards Jack as if for his protection. [This is a fact.]

This appeal affected Jack deeply; the more so because he was the enemy. The bird had almost reached him when his companions broke through the brush, calling, "Did you bring one down?" The pigeon lighted a short distance away, and looked with trustful eyes at the boys; Jack fancied it was looking specially at him.

"I don't know," he answered to their questions, leaning his gun against the tree.

"What's the trouble?" asked the boys. "Did it kick?"

"No," said Jack, "but I guess I have had enough gunning for today; let's go home."

He was too much affected to tell the boys his experiences that day, for new thoughts were stirring in his mind which had not yet formed into words.

"Game's pretty scarce, that's a fact," said Jim. "Come over to my house and see my new specimens. I have the handsomest piece of jasper we have found yet."

"Did you ever think how wonderful things are?" asked Jack. "when you come to look at them living things I mean—trees and rocks and animals?"

"And man," added Jim.

"Yes, Professor Ames, you remember, told us that all things are built of atoms Think of it. Microscopic atoms! Suppose a house should build itself right in the air without any visible aid. Oh, creation is tremendous when you come to think of it!"

"Just imagine atoms gathering from the air and building a bird—its muscles, its bones, its flesh, its feathers, its eyes and everything so perfectly formed. And the wonderful things it can do!"

The boys grew thoughtful. After a silence Jack said, "We can smash anything that man makes and man can build it up again; but when we have destroyed anything that God made, no man can rebuild it."

When the next holiday came around and the boys proposed another gunning trip, Jack took them down to the field behind the house and showed them a target he had arranged. "That's the only use I have for my gun at present," he said. "I won't shoot birds any more."—From American Sunday School Union.

THE LADIES' WORLD

is one of the largest, best, brightest and most practical magazines published for women and the home. Each issue contains from 35 to 44 large pages, size of Ladies' Home Journal, enclosed in a handsome cover, printed in colors. Its departments embrace Fiction, Poetry, Housekeeping, Out-of-Doors, Artistic Needlework, Fashions, Hygiene, Boys and Girls, Mothers' Corner, Illustrated Feature Articles, Home Decoration, etc. It numbers among its contributors many of the best up-to-date magazine writers. It is profusely and handsomely illustrated. In order to introduce our magazine into thousands of new homes where it is not already taken, we will send it three months—including the special Thanksgiving and Christmas issues—to any address, prepaid, for only 10 cents in stamps. Being so firmly convinced that you will want it continued if you give it a trial, we make this extremely liberal introductory offer. The issues we shall send you will be rich in literary material and illustrations. A brilliant new Serial Story by the popular author, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, commences in the November number. Send along the postage stamps and give our magazine a trial. A prompt order will bring you an extra copy of a recent issue free, which we will include for good measure. Address Dept.

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S. H. MOORE CO., 23 City Hall Place, New York.

INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AT MOSCOW

Thirty-Five Thousand Soldiers Are Gathered at Warsaw to Stifle Any Disturbance.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—Serious rioting occurred at Reval last night. This morning the city is ablaze. The theatre and spirit shops are burning.

Skopin, Province of Riazan, Russia, Oct. 28.—The local Zemstvo is appealing by telegraph for relief for the famine sufferers. Flour costs four cents a pound.

Gomel, Russia, Oct. 28.—The strikers here today threw a bomb at the chief of police while he was driving through the principal thoroughfare. His carriage was wrecked and the chief and two Cossacks who were escorting him were badly injured.

Moscow, Oct. 28.—At a meeting of delegates, representing the differing political parties, it has been decided to unite in the establishment of a government and to act independently of the imperial authorities.

Tiflis, Caucasia, Oct. 28.—There is a general strike of every class here. Business is at a standstill. The populace is nervous.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—11:20 a. m.—A condition bordering upon panic prevails here today. Business is completely suspended. Soldiers are everywhere in the streets and bloodshed on a large scale is feared. The government is trying to appease the inflamed populace, but the revolutionaries seem determined to force an armed conflict.

The last railroad link connecting the capital with the outside world was broken last night when the Finland railroad discontinued service between St. Petersburg, and the Finnish border, but communication by water is still open. Telegraphic communication with Moscow is now interrupted. The cable service is still operating, although the postoffice is closed and the only papers to appear this morning were the Official Messenger and the army organs, which printed directions for the military. The former contained a letter from General Trepoff, who is in command of the St. Petersburg garrison, and addressed to the provisional governors instructing them to allow public meetings for the discussion of political question and to interpret the law liberally under Count Witte's direction.

Meetings Prohibited.

The government realizes that repression by arms in the tremendously excited state of the country would be fatal and meetings are allowed as safety valves. Further meetings at the university here have been prohibited, but three buildings have been set aside for meetings in St. Petersburg and General Trepoff has instructed the governors to select buildings in all the cities.

Much alarm is shown at some of the embassys for the safety of foreign subjects and the situation is being gravely discussed. Beyond preliminary arrangement for the dispatch of embassy by boat, however, no steps have yet been taken. Telegraphic communication with the interior is open, but the dispatches receiver are meager.

"Political Liberty" the Cry.

Communication with some places is entirely interrupted.

From all over the empire the story is the same—work stopped, no newspapers printed, schools closed and the business life of the people suspended. The cry of the masses is always the same—political liberty. The military everywhere are in possession, the inhabitants are terror stricken, many cities in darkness and at Reval a mob began work last night. The rioters sacked the shops and this morning the city is on fire. The theatre and spirit shops are burning. Kharkoff is under martial law.

The most startling news, however, comes from Moscow, where all the political parties have joined in a resolution to set up the provisional government.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Oct. 28.—The streets are filled with patrols. It is rumored that strikers are marching on the city from the provinces. By order of the governor general the gates of Warsaw are closed at dark and the restaurants close at seven in the evening.

Thirty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry with 98 guns have been collected in this city in readiness to stifle any disturbances.

The military at noon dispersed a meeting of the employes of the Vienna railroad who had gathered to discuss the situation. A battalion of engineers controls the telephone service. The employes of the suburban railroads and suburban street railroads joined the strikers this morning.

Revolvers for Strikers.

The revolutionary leaders are reported to have distributed thousands of revolvers to the strikers. The only way of leaving Warsaw now is by the steamboats down the Vistula to the Prussian frontier. A proclamation establishing full martial law will be issued in the course of the day. Infantry are camping in the streets of Lodz. All traffic there has stopped.

Moscow, Oct. 28.—The city was in darkness last night. Today the shops, theatres and schools are closed and the streets are deserted save for the troops and streams of workmen. Several meetings of strikers were dispersed by Cossacks. The banks, treasury, postoffice and the governor-general's offices are surrounded by troops.

The local merchants are asking for a postponement of the payment of bills. The governor-general has formally postponed the auction of peasants' property which was to be sold for taxes. The board of trade has petitioned against the state of siege. Prices are very high. Water is 20 cents a pail.

The utmost alarm prevails owing to rumors that workmen are marching on the town from the factory districts. The electric light works have shut down. The last government spirit shop is closed.

While the city was in darkness last night rioters sacked the stores and later marching crowds set fire to the spirit shops, theatre and other buildings. Barricades were thrown up in various sections. Buildings were still in flames this morning. Troops are now arriving here.

Martial Law Declared.

Kharkoff, Russia, Oct. 28.—There was a great demonstration at the burial today of the 15 victims of the recent rioting, but the students and workmen preserved order. The procession marched through the streets without any clergy, singing the "Marseillaise" and dirge music. At the cemetery revolutionary speeches were made over the graves, which were adorned with red flags. The troops and police were powerless to interfere. Subsequently martial law was declared.

Kieff, Russia, Oct. 28.—The city is in darkness, no mail has been received for days, and the people are the prey to the wildest rumors. Intense excitement prevails. The publishers have unanimously decided to cease publication. They will send circulars to their subscribers until they are allowed to print the truth.

WITTE TO SOLVE TROUBLE

Situation in Russia Growing More Alarming.

: The news from St. Petersburg that : Count Witte will be premier of the : new ministerial cabinet, with high : powers, has produced great satisfac- : tion everywhere, and the belief is ex- : pressed that he will be as successful : in restoring order throughout Russia : as he was in bringing about the con- : clusion of the treaty of Portsmouth. :

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—Warnings to the people that in case of disorder the soldiers will fire ball cartridges are posted on every street corner today. The city is calmer on the surface under the rigorous measures adopted. General Trepoff, in order to restore confidence, directed all shopkeepers to take down the boards from shop windows during the night, and this morning the city awoke to find the shops reopened.

Little squads of soldiers are scattered along the streets and in the markets to preserve order. Even detachments of the crack guard regiments like the Preobrajensky, Semionovsky and Horse Guards are doing patrol duty. Nevertheless, beneath the surface there is much excitement. The revolutionists have spread the tidings that a revolution nas begun and the city is filled with the wildest rumors. For example, a story is afloat that a provisional government has been established. The better classes are afraid to venture out. Many meetings have been held during the night.

Though the task of continuing the general strike more than a few days seemed utterly hopeless to the practical mind, it is significant of the deep-rooted craving for liberty that the agitators have experienced little difficulty in inducing all classes of workmen to join in the anti-government demonstration.

At a meeting of delegates from the professional unions, comprising doctors, druggists and lawyers, it was decided to strike from October 28 until a constituent assembly is summoned. The latest advices from Minsk, Kieff and Saratoff are disquieting. With a single exception all the newspapers of Kieff have declared in favor of a strike. All the drug stores in Saratoff are closed, and the town is without artificial light and no newspapers are appearing. The Saratoff town council has organized a committee for the protection of the citizens.

The street cars in St. Petersburg have ceased running and the employes of the bureau of ways and communications, and even the bank and office employes, have agreed to affiliate themselves with the movement. The printers have resolved upon a unique demonstration to voice their demand for a free press. They have decided not to print a single regular newspaper tomorrow, but instead to publish clandestinely an uncensored paper for distribution by the workmen, containing the demands of the proletariat for a constituent assembly.

Just when reports went abroad that freedom of assembly would be granted a bad impression was created by the publication in the official Messenger, of a belated set of "temporary" regulations, three columns in length, dealing with the right of assembling which will require from three to seven days' notice to the police of the object of the meeting, with the names of the speakers, etc. Then, if permission is granted, the police are empowered to close the meetings if opinions are uttered which are supposed to threaten public order.

The news from the interior is meagre. The situation has not improved. According to reliable reports the troops at Kharkoff sided with the students and strikers. In many places the schools are closed. The high school girls of Pskoff walked out this morning. The Russ, now the leading organ of the constitutional party, declares that Count Witte's accession to power will not satisfy the people unless he comes forward with a program which will meet the wants of the nation. Only absolutely solid guarantees for the future, the paper declares, can now avail to reassure the people that the past will not repeat itself.

OSCAR DECLINES OFFER

To Preside on the Norwegian Throne.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 27.—King Oscar has definitely and formally declined the offer of the Norwegian throne to a prince of the house of Bernadotte and in a letter to the president of the storthing finally

KING OSCAR II OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN

severs his connection with Norway. The letter which is dated October 26, is as follows:

"After having in the name of Sweden recognized Norway as a state completely separated from Sweden, I inform you of my decision to relinquish the crown of Norway with which, notwithstanding all my good intention, has given me in the course of years, so many bitter cares. Moreover, I could no longer wear it to the benefit of the country now that the illegal decision of the storthing has rendered illusory even the suspensive veto of the king.

"But I desire only the welfare of the country and the nation towards which I have entertained a sincere affection ever since my youth and to the happiness of which it has always been my heart's desire to contribute so long as the means to that end could be reconciled with the duties entailed by my position as king of both countries of the Scandinavian peninsula. In view of the turn the mutual relations between the countries I cannot think it would be conducive to the happiness of either Sweden or Norway that a prince of my house should accept an election to be king of Norway.

"Assuredly there would not fail to arise in both countries a feeling of distrust which would operate as much against him as against me. That distrust might only too easily become an obstacle to the improvement of the mutual sentiments of thetwo nations unfortunately separated henceforth, whereby I hope to see pacific relations assured between them in the not too distant future. I cannot, therefore, accept the storthing's offer. I thank, with all my heart, those who, during my reign of thirty-three years, have faithfully served me and Norway and who may even now entertain affection for their former king. In now bidding them farewell I cherish sincere good wishes for them."

ORDER OF THE GARTER

To Be Conferred Upon Emperor of Japan by King Edward.

London, Oct. 26.—It was officially announced last evening that King Edward had commanded that a special mission headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught be dispatched to Tokio early in 1906 to confer the Order of the Garter on the emperor of Japan.

The king has also decided to immediately raise the British legation at Japan to an embassy.

DON'T TALK OF ANCESTORS

For Greatest Men in America Had No Ancestors.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—"There are some people in this country who are talking of their ancestors, but if the beginning were to tell, where would Abraham Lincoln have been?" asked Dr. Emil G. Hirsch last night at Temple Israel.

"The greatest men in Ameirca have had no ancestors who could be remembered," he said. "The smallest men in America are beginning to speak of their families. The men who founded the family came over—not in the Mayflower but in the steerage. They went to work and were of some use in the world, but finally the family degenerated into multimillionaires. The beginning is the creed of aristocracy. The outcome is the creed of democracy."

MUTINY ON BATTLESHIP

400 of Russian Crew Have Been Arrested.

London, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch from Odessa says it is reported that a mutiny has occurred on the Russian battleship Catherine II at Sebastopol and that 400 of her crew have been arrested.

I Can Cure Cancer

At Home Without Pain, Plaster or Operation and I Tell You How, Free.

I Have Proven Cancer Can Be Cured at Home. No Pain, No Plaster, No Knife.—Dr. Wells.

I have discovered a new and seemingly unfailing cure for the deadly cancer. I have made some most astonishing cures. I believe every person with cancer should know of this marvelous medicine and its wonderful cures and I will be glad to give full information free to all who write me and tell me about their case.

Peter Keagan, Galesburg, Ill., had cancer of the mouth and throat. Doctors said, "no hope." Mr. Keagan wrote: "It is only a question of a short time—I must die." Today his cancer is healed up and he is well. My marvelous radiatized fluid did it. It has many just such cures to its credit. It is saving people every day and restoring them to health and strength. If you have cancer or any lump or sore that you believe is cancer, write today and learn how others have been cured quickly and safely and at very small expense. No matter what your condition may be, do not hesitate to write and tell me all about it. I will answer your letter promptly, giving you absolutely free full information and proof of many remarkable cures. Address Dr. Rupert Wells, 556 Granite bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

GERMANY LOOKING FOR WAR

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Recent events apparently have turned the thoughts of Emperor William toward the probability of Germany soon becoming involved in war. His speeches at Dresden Wednesday and in Berlin yesterday contained pointed references to the probability of war and the necessity of being ready for it. Addressing the officers of a Saxon Grenadier regiment, the emperor said:

"We live in a time when every young German capable of bearing arms must be ready to give himself to the fatherland."

At a banquet given in his honor in the Dresden schloss last evening the emperor, replying to the king's toast to his health, said:

"If the German empire continues to prosper, then we can calmly, with raised visor and with the courage of free German men, confront any one who should venture to cross our path or to disturb us in the promotion of our reasonable interests."

TEN CENTS ON A DOLLAR

Will Be All Depositors Will Realize—Assets Borrowed and Stolen.

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.—If every penny of the 100 per cent. assessment against the stock of the Enterprise National bank is paid, the depositors will not get more than 10 cents on the dollar. That is the opinion of the government officials at Washington, to whom the federal experts at work here on the bank's condition have reported.

Startling reports as to the extent of the failure have developed. The department officials brand it as "the worst wreck on record." Not only does it appear that every asset of the institution was borrowed or stolen, but that through the re-hypothecation of notes and securities the bank owes in excess to everything it ever held.

Its assets of about $2,800,000 were completely wiped out. Just now the bank examiners of the comptroller of the currency's department and the legal experts of the national department of justice are endeavoring to ascertain how far beyond the reputed assets the bank wreckers went. For all they know the failure may exceed $3,500,000.

PORTUGUESE KILL 200

In an Encounter With Natives In West Africa.

Lisbon, Oct. 28.—An official dispatch from the governor of Portuguese, West Africa, tells of a sanguinary encounter between troops and natives on Oct. 25. The latter numbering 3,000 ambushed a column of Portuguese troops, who fortified themselves in two kraals. The natives surrounded the kraals with five earthworks, but after eight hours' fight the Portuguese captured the earthworks, killing 200 natives. The Portuguese lost 15 men.

FIFTY-ONE ARE KILLED

In Skirmish Between Dutch Soldiers and Rajah of Boni.

The Hague, Oct. 26.—A column of Dutch troops in the island of Celebes, Dutch East Indies, has captured an important position occupied by the followers of the rajah of Boni. Thirty-nine of the defenders were killed. The casualties of the Dutch were twelve men killed or wounded. The pursuit of the rajan of Boni continues.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS

Fired for Giving Out Advance Information on Cotton Crop.

New York, Oct. 28.—United States Commissioner Ridgeway today discharged from custody Frederick Peckham and Moses Haas, who were charged with having conspired with Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., to defraud the government by securing advance information of the government's cotton report.

Commissioner Ridgeway held that neither of the men had committed a crime within the meaning of the statutes. It was in the defense of Peckham and Haas that a lawyer quoted a portion of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance in which the President had declared that there was no common law of the United States that could give jurisdiction of an offense in a federal court. The indictment against Holmes charged him with misconduct which, the defense deciared, was not an offense known to the federal statutes.

HARRIMAN ON ORIENTALS

China, He Says, Will Open Up as Japan Has Done.

New York, Oct. 28.—E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and the Southern railroads, who arrived here yesterday with Miss Alice Roosevelt and the party of friends who accompanied her on her trip to the Orient, discusses railroad affairs as follows:

"I think that we are running into an era of competitive railroad building, just as we have had an era of competitive buying. The Union Pacific is ready. It is in the best position of any of them, and the Union Pacific does not fear nor does it care."

He added that the reported suits over a right of way in the North Platte country between the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company were not an indication of an outbreak of hostilities between the Harriman and the Hill interests. "We are building a line in the North Platte country," he said. "That is, we have started to build an old line projected some time ago. They tried to stop us and we enjoined them. It is a small affair."

Speaking of his recent trip to Japan and China Mr. Harriman said:

"Japan is getting railroads and going ahead to put them in shape to bring about further development. The money that has been collected from the people is being used for their benefit.

"The Japanese are ambitious and, besides their railroad building they are going to develop transportation by water, and we will have to co-operate with them or compete with them. I think we had better co-operate. They are going to get their share of the transpacific business, and get it in their own bottoms.

"The Oriental countries can be divided into two classes. Japan being at present a class by itself on the proposition of being a country which helps its producers. The other class takes away from and hinders its producers and all the other countries are still in this class. The little I saw in China, however, convinced me that the country is going to open itself up as Japan has already done. China is already developing the railroad lines it has and will have more. The Chinese are now using their railroads instead of tearing them down. Korea will have to be reorganized and this will be done by the Japanese. This means a future for that country, too."

James J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities company, when asked for his opinion on the approach of an era of competitive railway building said: "That view of the situation has not presented itself to me."

He said that the suits over a right of way in the North Platte country were unlikely to cause serious friction between the rival systems.

FOR SAKE OF HUMANITY

Two Miners Die as Sacrifice for Their Wrong Doing.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Skagway today says: It is believed James Murray, otherwise known as Morcia, murdered his partner, James Fisk, last March, at Halibut Bay, near Seldovia, while insane. The skeleton of Fisk was found recently by natives with a rifle ball in the back. It was identified by clothing and letters found on the body. In the cabin twenty steps away were found a blood-rusted razor and a knife, and there were bloodstains on the furniture. Murray is supposed to have committed suicide, as he has never been seen since February.

In a letter left in the cabin Murray says he had about four hours to live. Then follows incoherent religious and socialistic utterance. Another to an unnamed brother says:

"I have agreed that Fisk should kill me today at 7 o'clock, and he is to be killed after me by my agency. All this is for wrongs in our past lives, and for the sake of humanity. We have agreed to wipe out all scores of the past in a sane and friendly way, so that in doing this we forgive one another, as well as forgive our enemies."

SON HELD AS HOSTAGE

Admiral Accidentally Shot a Woman While Target Practicing, Though Not Seriously.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Evening Standard from Shanghai says that Rear Admiral Train, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic squadron, and his son, Lieutenant Train, have been victims of a savage attack by Chinese outside of Nanking.

The American officers were practicing shooting, when the admiral accidentally shot a Chinese woman, slightly injuring her. Hundreds of villagers thereupon surrounded the officers, took away their guns, knocked the admiral down in the mud and held Lieutenant Train as hostage.

Forty American marines landed as a rescue party and were attacked by a mob of Chinamn, who tried to pitchfork the officers. The marines were obliged to fire twice. The Chinese officials refused to restore the officers' guns, and support the villagers.

Nanking has been active in the movement for boycotting American goods, and is the center of activity on the part of Japanese students.

HELD IN HIS OLD HOME

Banquet Given in House Where Roosevelt Was Born.

New York, Oct. 28.—In the house in which President Roosevelt was born, at 28 East Twentieth street, the 47th anniversary of the President's birth was celebrated last night at a banquet attended by a hundred members of the Roosevelt Home club, with invited guests.

It is the purpose of the club to purchase the house and use it as a permanent headquarters. It was announced last night that an anonymous donor had offered to give $10,000 toward this when the club shall have raised the remainder.

The banquet was held in the room in which the President was born, a partition having been removed in order to give the club a larger space.

M'KINLEY MONUMENT

Is Unveiled, With Ceremonies, at Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27.—Amid the most favorable conditions afforded by magnificent autumn weather and the attendance of a large gathering of enthusiastic spectators, the monument erected here in memory of the late President McKinley, was unveiled with appropriate exercises yesterday afternoon. The monument stands on Pecousic hill, near one of the entrances to Forest park, on an eminence overlooking the Connecticut river. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the valley. Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, jr., was orator of the day.

IOWA TOWN IS FIRESWEPT

All of Business District Destroyed--Loss $50,000.

Muscatine, Ia., Oct. 28.—Ainsworth, Ia., was fireswept today. All the business district was destroyed. The loss is $50,000.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

We will pay you $500 in cash if this engraving is not a correct reproduction of the photograph of this hog as sent us by Mr. Wright, said photograph being on file in our office for inspection.

LARGEST HOG IN THE WEST

UNION, OREGON.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—I enclose photograph of a hog that is owned by one of my customers. This hog has been fed "International Stock Food" and now weighs over 1100 pounds and is still growing. This is a big living advertisment for "International Stock Food" in this part of the country. Yours truly, L. A. WRIGHT.

☞ We Have Thousands Of Testimonials On File In Our Office And Will Pay You $1000 Cash If They Were Not Written To Us by Practical Farmers and Stockbreeders. ☜

$1000. IN CASH PREMIUMS

FOR MEN, WOMEN, GIRLS AND BOYS WHO USE "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Colts, Calves, Lambs, or Pigs. You have as good a chance as anyone in earning one or more of these spot cash premiums and you may receive several hundred dollars without one cent of extra cost to you. These 24 Cash Premiums are absolutely free for our friends and customers who are feeding "International Stock Food".

If you have not received our complete list of these 24 premiums we will mail you one if you write to our office and request it. The smallest premium is $25.00 cash and the largest is $125.00 cash.

Dan Patch 1:55¼ Colored Lithograph Absolutely Free

This Splendid Picture is a Reproduction of a Photograph which was taken by our own artist. It is 18x24 and in Six Brilliant Colors. It is as life like as if you saw Dan coming down the track and shows him pacing a 1:55¼ clip with every foot off of the ground. Every Farmer and Stockman should have a picture of the Fastest harness horse that has ever appeared on earth. Dan is in better shape than ever this year. In his first public appearance in 1905 he paced a mile in 1:59¾ at the Minnesota State Fair and he followed this up in four days with a mile in 1:57½, with the last quarter in 27¾ seconds, which is a 1:50 pace. On Saturday, October 7, at Lexington, Ky., Dan Patch again startled the world by lowering his own World's record from 1:56½ to 1:55¼. Dan has been eating "International Stock Food" every day for three years and it has given him better digestion and assimilation and more strength, endurance and speed. He was not a champion when we bought him but has broken nine world records since that time.

☞ DAN PATCH 1:55¼ IS OWNED BY INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE MAILED FREE POSTAGE PREPAID IF YOU WRITE US

1st.—HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN?
2nd.—NAME PAPER IN WHICH YOU SAW THIS OFFER.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

SOLDIERS AT ST. PETERSBURG REFUSE TO FIRE UPON STRIKERS

Army Is Being Won Over to the Cause of the People.

Gomel, Russia, Oct. 30.—A bomb was thrown against the police today, and two policemen were killed.

Kieffe, Oct. 30.—Several Cossacks who refused to fire on the crowd during the recent disturbances, have been arrested.

A sergeant of police was killed and another policeman was wounded during the search of a room in a hotel. Many revolvers and cartridges were found in the room.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Oct. 30.—Noon.—The excitement in the streets shows no sign of abating. Every now and then the crowds overturn a street car with the object of stopping traffic, but no serious conflicts have thus far occurred. The police are trying to induce the shopkeepers to reopen their shops, threatening to fine them if they do not do so, but the merchants are between two fires, since the socialists promise to smash their windows if the shutters are taken down.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Oct. 30.—The situation here grows worse hourly. The infantry when ordered to fire on the people are discharging their rifles in the air. The shops are closed and those whose owners refuse to shut up are destroyed. Crowds are busily tearing down Russian flags which were displayed by order of the police. Bands of peasants in the government of Suwalki are destroying the government alcohol stores.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The negotiations for the new Russian loan were definitely adjourned at a meeting of the financiers today. Both side agree that it would be inopportune to place a loan on the foreign markets until the interior situation in Russia has changed.

No papers except the Official Messenger appeared today.

It is circumstantially reported that rich Jews are behind the strikers for the purpose of forcing the government to grant equal rights to their co-religionists.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The German cruiser Luebeck and ten torpedo boats of the third and fifth divisions put to sea this morning from Kiel for an unknown destination, giving rise to a rumor that they are bound for St. Petersburg to bring the Russian empress and her children to be the guests of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia.

Odessa, Oct. 30.—5 p. m.—There are persistent rumors in circulation here today that the crews of the vessels composing the Black Sea fleet mutinied on arriving at Samsun, on the coast of Asia Minor, killed Admirals Birileff and Chouknin and sailed back to Sevastopol after hoisting the revolutionary flag. It is impossible to verify the rumors. The authorities are confiscating all political telegrams.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Oct. 30.—A telegram received here from Moscow says the strikers have destroyed the belt railroad and two houses on Twerska street, one of them belonging to the governor. Thousands of wealthy inhabitants of Moscow are leaving the city by every and any means available.

London, Oct. 30.—5:50 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram company, from St. Petersburg, says that an imperial manifesto nominating Count Witte president of the ministry will be published this evening with a mandate to form a cabinet. The manifesto, it is added, will also grant civic liberty, legislative authority to the national assembly, and an extension of electoral rights.

Washington, Oct. 30.—State department officials feel little apprehension for the safety of the Americans in St. Petersburg. It is believed here that only a few Americans unattached to the embassy remain and these could without doubt find asylum in the American embassy building, which is certain to have a sufficient military protection if any is required.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—12:55 p. m.—The city continues outwardly calm, but there is the most intense excitement beneath the surface. The strike committee continues to restrain the people from violence, this being considered the best means of attaining the ends in view, but behind the scenes the members of the committee are holding constant meetings with the leaders of the various groups, and seem to be preparing for a bold stroke at the opportune moment.

The committeemen believe that the longer an open collision which would force a show of hands, can be avoided, the better their chances. The army, they say, is being gradually won over to the people's cause. Only the Cossacks, who are referred to as Emperor Nicholas' "Swiss Guard," are absolutely faithful to the existing regime. The Ismailovsky guard regiment, which was reported to be dissatisfied during the troubles of last winter, is now reported to have refused to do guard duty, and to be confined to barracks surrounded by Cossacks. An investigation, however, failed to confirm the report.

During the night firing occurred at the Politechnic school where a number of students are held as prisoners. The cossacks surrounding the building dispersed the workmen with their whips, and were denounced by the students from the windows. The students finally fired, mahorsing two soldiers. Thereupon the Cossacks fired two volleys. The result is not known.

A policeman in the Vasili Ostrov district was found dead this morning, having been murdered on his beat. Many of the police are afraid of losing their lives, and refuse to do patrol duty. Their places have been taken by "fool soldiers." The city is filled with false and sensational reports set afloat by the revolutionists.

The news from the provinces indicates that the authorities are getting control in some sections, but generally the situation is growing worse instead of improving. In many places the students and strikers are fighting the "Black Hundred," as the bands of roughs are termed. The demands of the people are increasing proportionately with the success of the demonstrations. The cry for a constituent assembly is now almost universal, but the "reds" declare that even that would not satisfy the people and add that there "must be some lamp post work."

On account of the food shortage even the first-class restaurants have increased their prices. The minister of finance has issued an order permitting meat importation by water. The scarcity of milk is especially felt.

Odessa, Oct. 30.—Cossacks fired on the crowds of students, who had barricaded street corners with street railway poles and furniture. At one point the Cossacks killed one student, three workmen and a girl, and wounded eighteen persons.

It is impossible to fix even approximately the number of the victims. The officials in charge of the hospitals, cemeteries and lockups are strictly forbidden to give the slightest information. The dead and wounded, whose numbers must be very considerable, have been removed by the police and hidden out of sight of inquirers. The infantry, of whose loyalty the authorities are doubtful, are kept in barracks, and the Cossacks and gendarmes, who show no disinclination to shoot down people on sight, are left to deal with the crowds.

At one barricaded corner yesterday a student, on the appearance of the Cossacks, mounted the barricade and appealed to them to join the people instead of killing their brothers who were struggling for the freedom of their common country. The Cossacks answered with four volleys, killing nine and wounding about forty persons.

Similar scenes are occurring everywhere. The crowds fleeing before the charging Cossacks invade private houses and hide in garrets and on the roofs. Many private apartments have been converted into temporary hospitals for the succor of wounded refugees.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says there have been two serious conflicts there between the troops and a mob in which 27 persons were killed and 90 wounded.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Communication between St. Petersburg and Paris remains uninterrupted. The streets of the Russian capital are filled with soldiers and the people maintained an ominous silence, but no serious disorders are mentioned in the meager reports received here. There is no confirmation of the London Daily Telegraph's statement that Emperor Nicholas has accepted the liberal program which gives legislative powers to the proposed national assembly.

A dispatch to the Journal from St. Petersburg quotes a personage of the court as saying that a constitution will be promulgated November 3, and quotes another functionary of the court as saying that the law providing for liberty of the press which is about to appear gives little real relief. The functionary added that Count Witte is about to be clothed with extreme power to meet the situation.

The telephone girls at St. Petersburg have joined the strikers and soldiers are replacing them, but the latter are attending chiefly to official calls. Many of the theatres are closed, the actors being among the strikers. A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from St. Petersburg says the managers of the newspapers are conferring at the office of the Novoe Vremya, which has become antigovernmental.

MAGNOLIA IS DISABLED

No One Seriously Hurt—Both Ships Aground.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 27.—A long distance message from Nairn, La., sixty miles down the river, announced that the lighthouse tender Magnolia, with President Roosevelt on board, was in collision with the fruit steamer Esparata shortly after midnight. The message came through a message from Captain W. M. Rose, of the Esparata. Captain Rose reported both vessels aground at the river bank. No one was seriously hurt. The President is safe and uninjured. After a narrow escape from losing his life in an early morning collision in which the light house tender Magnolia, on which he was traveling was so much damaged, that he had to abandon her, President Roosevelt is now safe on board the lighthouse tender Ivy, which is carrying him down the Mississippi to the armored cruiser West Virginia. Neither the President nor any member of his party was injured in the accident. Details of the accident are not complete, but immediately it occurred hurry orders were received at Pilottown, where the lighthouse tender Ivy was lying, to proceed at once under full head to the scene and take the President and his party to sea. The Ivy passed Pilottown with the President on board at 8:15 this morning on her way to the West Virginia, which was reached at 9:45 o'clock.

The Magnolia left here at 6:30 last night and the Esparata was due to arrive today at Chalmette. The weather was fine with very little wind on the river. In his report Captain Rose gave no details of the accident, but said the Magnolia was ashore. Immediately on receipt of the news, communication was opened with tug owners here and the powerful tugs R. Wilmot and B. D. Wood left New Orleans shortly after 4 o'clock this morning with orders to go at full speed to the scene of the accident. Meanwhile, however, the President's party had managed to get in communication with the lower part of the river, where it was known that the lighthouse tender Ivy was lying. At 1 o'clock the operator at Pilottown was rung up by Major Craighill, the government engineer, with orders that the Ivy should be sent to Sixty Mile Point with all speed. The Ivy immediately got under way and covered the 40 miles in rapid time.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and Surgeon Rixey with their baggage were at once transferred and the Ivy passed Pilottown on her way down, signalling that the President and party were on board and that all were well. The cruiser West Virginia was lying a mile and a half off the Passes and the Ivy was expected to reach her side at 9:45. The West Virginia is equipped with wireless telegraph.

U. S. Flagship West Virginia, Oct. 27—Via New Orleans Oct 27—By Wireless—At 11 o'clock last evening, through confusion of signals, the fruit steamer Esparta collided with the lighthouse tender Magnolia, which was conveying the President, Secretary Loeb and Dr. Rixey to the cruiser West Virginia. The rail and port bow of the Magnolia was damaged and two or three holes made in the hull below the water line. No one was hurt, the Magnolia immediately on being struck, was beached, her bow being high and dry.

After a careful examination of the damage to the vessel it was evident there was no danger and the President and his party went to bed. Major Craighill, of the United States engineers was aboard the Magnolia, his ship the Ivy, a sister ship of the Magnolia, had preceded the Magnolia and was some distance ahead. A boat was immediately put off for the nearest telephone, about a mile and a half away and the order given to head the Ivy off at Pilot station and have her return for the President and his party. The transfer was made at 3 o'clock this morning. The vessel got under way immediately and the West Virginia was boarded on schedule time.

New Orleans, Oct. 27.—The lighthouse office has received the following dispatch from Commander J. H. Sears, U. S. N., dated Nairn, La:

"The lighthouse tender Magnolia was struck on the port side at 11 p. m. October 2 by the steamship Esparta, near sixty-mile point. No one was injured. The Magnolia was grounded. The President and party were transferred to the lighthouse tender Ivy, which was accompanying the Magnolia, and proceeded to the West Virginia on time. The master, officers and pilot were on duty on the Magnolia at the time of the collision. It is believed the Magnolia can make the necessary repairs and proceed to New Orleans under her own steam."

Nairn is on the right, or west bank of the river and is in a bend. It is presumed here that both boats were running close to the shore. As the Magnolia was struck on the port side it is the theory that she was near enough to the shore to be immmediately run aground.

TO UNSEAT REED SMOOT

Two Million Women to Present Memorial to Congress.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—More than two million women, representing the leading women's organizations of the United States, have adopted a memorial calling for the unseating of United States Senator Reed Smoot. This was announced by the executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers, who met here yesterday afternoon.

This memorial will be presented when congress convenes. United action was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the National League of Women's Organizations, which was held in New York yesterday.

The women declared that Reed Smoot, who is an apostle and in direct line for the Mormon presidency, has pledged first a legiance to the Mormon hierarchy which has broken faith with the government.

$215,474 WAS EXPENDED

In Fighting Yellow Fever at New Orleans This Year.

New Orleans, Oct. 30.—It is expected that the current week will see the end of the new cases of yellow fever. The number of cases under treatment has fallen to 28 and comparatively few active foci remain. Business is rapidly assuming normal proportions and the hotels are filling up.

Chairman Charles Janvier, of the citizen's committee, believing the struggle practically over, has gone east for a month. Mr. Janvier's report shows that with $60,000 received from the state the total money available here for conducting the fight was $260,184, of which $215,474 was expended, leaving $44,710 in bank to wind up the campaign. A new case of fever was reported last night at Bayou Natchez, in Natchitoches parish, the first in a month. Shreveport is preparing to remove all quarantines so that complete train service may be resumed.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Substituted in Express Package for $14,000.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 30.—A sum of money said to be $25,000, en route by express from Hamilton, Montana, to New York, is missing. The Northern Pacific Express company, through several detectives, is trying to discover what became of it.

The money was shipped by Charles F. Kelley to N. H. Harris & Company for investment. Instead of receiving the securities he had purchased, Kelley was dumbfounded to receive a letter stating that contents of the package, upon receipt by the New York firm consisted of newspaper clippings. The seals were intact, however.

At the office of the Northern Pacific Express company here it was frankly admitted that the story from Helena was true except that the amount was $14,000 instead of $25,000. No details were given out.

"I'm Well

Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

In almost every hamlet—every neighborhood—there are living examples of what Liquozone can do. Wherever you are, you need not go far to find some one who has been helped by it.

Talk to some of those cured ones; perhaps your own friends are among them. Ask if they advise you to try Liquozone. Or let us buy you a bottle, and learn its power for yourself. If you need help, please don't wait longer; don't stay sick. Let us show to you—as we have to millions—what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

LOST JUST $6,330,000

Filtration Plant at Philadelphia a Gold Mine

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—The city of Philadelphia has lost $6,330,000 through fraud in the building of the filtration plant. Excessive costs, illegal advertising and collusive bills have been the method of robbery.

The report of the board of investigating engineers appointed last July by Mayor Weaver to examine the filtration system and the Northeast and Southern boulevards now under construction has been made public. It was signed by Major Cassius E. Gillette, of the United States engineer corps, who investigated the Savannah harbor frauds, and John Donald MacLennon, of Washington.

Politicians Involved.

The contractors who received most of the $18,760,000 expended on improvements are D. J. McNicol & Co., James J. Ryan, John A. Kelley and Vare Bros. The members of the McNicol firm are Israel W. Durham, leader of the local Republican organization; State Senator J. P. McNichol, also a city leader, and the latter's brother, Daniel. The Vare firm is made up of State Senator Vare and Edwin H. Vare. Their brother, William S. Vare, is recorder of deeds, an elective office. The officials held responsible by the report for some of the conditions in connection with the filtration system are John C. Haddock, who was director of public works under Mayor Ashbridge; Peter E. Costello, director of public works under Mayor Weaver until last May, when the mayor dismissed him, and John W. Hill, former chief of the bureau of filtration, who is awaiting trial on charges of fraud and falsification of records in connection with the construction of the filtration system.

Big Profits.

"Omitting from construction all small contracts," the report says, "we find for the filtration work and two boulevards as constructed up to date, the city has paid or pledged $18,761,541. First-class work under the specifications should not have cost over $12,430,000, which includes an allowance of 20 per cent, or $2,075,208, for legitimate contractors' profits. The difference is $6,330,000. In other words, $18,760,000 in round numbers, has been paid for work costing the contractors $10,356,000.

"Of the $6,330,000 excessive cost there has gone to the contractors who worked under the name of D. J. McNichol, $5,065,122, similarly to Ryan and Kelley $543,890, and to Vare Bros., $89,128. Of the $18,761,541 there remains unpaid about $568,000 to McNichol and $75,000 to Ryan and Kelley."

NORWAY IS WELCOMED

Into the Ranks of the Fully Independent Nations.

Christiania, Oct. 31.—The United States, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Brazil have already declared their readiness to enter into official relations with Norway in reply to Foreign Minister Loevland's notification sent out to all the powers after King Oscar's abdication that the Norwegians desired to open the usual diplomatic relations with them.

The replies are couched in a cordial welcome of Norway into the ranks of the fully independent nations.

SHORTAGE IS $1,500,000

Of Defunct Enterprise National Bank, Says Ridgely.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Mr. Ridgely, the comptroller of the currency today had a conference with Judge Oldham, the law officer of his bureau, who has just returned from Pittsburg, where he has been for some days assisting in the investigation of the affairs of the failed Enterprise National bank of Allegheny.

After the conference Mr. Ridgely said that so far as the condition of the bank appears from the examination now being made, it is safe to say that the shortage will not be less than one and a half millions of dollars. The funds of the bank, he said, have been abstracted by the deceased cashier, T. Lee Clark, but, owing to his fraudulent bookkeeping, it has not yet been ascertained what disposition he made of the bulk of the misappropriated funds.

FOUND HER LOST HUSBAND

Sandusky Woman Drew Pension for 24 Years.

Denver, Col., Oct. 26.—After drawing a widow's pension for a quarter of a century, Mrs. Mary Hayward, of Saldusky, O., has discovered her husband, who deserted her shortly after their marriage, 28 years ago. Through Thomas G. Randall, special pension examiner for this district, the couple were brought together.

The deserted wife forgave all and offered to take her aged and penniless husband back to her little home in Sandusky, but he refused and went back to his work of prospecting, hoping to find a fortune, while the woman returned to Sandusky.

Hayward says he left his wife because of his inability to support her, and he has always dreamed of the day when a rich strike would make it possible for him to resume marital obligations.

NEGRO EX-CONGRESSMAN

Will Break Rocks for Three Years for Forgery.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 31.—George Washington Murray, a negro, once congressman from South Carolina, will have to spend the next three years cracking rocks as a member of the chain gang, though he is the largest land owner in Sumpter county.

The supreme court yesterday afternoon denied the appeal of his attorneys for a rehearing. His punishment is for forging the names of ignorant negroes to land leases.

RAW MATERIALS OF U.S.

Are Being Used by Manufacturers Here More and More—Table Showing Values.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The foreign commerce transacted by and for the manufacturers of the United States will amount to more than a billion dollars in the calendar year 1905. In the nine months ending with September, for which the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, has just announced its figures of our foreign commerce, the imports of materials for use in manufacturing amounted to 422 million dollars and the exports of manufactures amounted to 424 millions, a total of 846 millions in nine months, or an average of 94 million dollars per month, or more than 3 million dollars per day for the manufacturing interests alone. Should the imports of manufacturers' materials and the exports of manufactures continue at approximately similar rates during the remainder of the year the total of manufacturers' material imported and of manufactures exported would considerably exceed one billion dollars.

Manufacturers' materials now form practically one-half of the total imports of the United States, or, to be more exact, 48.4 per cent; and manufactured articles form practically 40 per cent of the total domestic exports, or, to be more accurate, 39.26 per cent. In 1890 manufacturers' materials formed 33 per cent of the total imports and manufactures formed but 20 per cent of the total domestic exports. Manufacturers' materials imported in the nine months ending with September, 1905, were practically twice as great in value as in the corresponding months of 1890; while manufactures exported in the nine month ending with September, 1905, were practically four times as great as in the corresponding months of 1890, the figures for the nine months' periods of the years named being, for manufacturers' material imported in 1890, 208 million dollars, and in 1905, 422 millions; and of manufactures exported in 1890, 113 million dollars, and in 1905, 424 millions. Thus the exportation of manufactured articles has grown much more rapidly than the importation of manufacturers' materials, suggesting that the exporters of the country are drawing, year by year, a relatively larger proportion of their raw materials from our own country.

The fact, however, that manufacturers' materials now form a larger proportion of the total imports than in earlier years suggests that the growing requirements of the people of the United States in other lines are now being more fully met through home industries than ever before, while an analysis of the imports now brought into the country shows that a growing share of these increasing imports is of articles requiring for their production climatic conditions not existing in the United States. Of tropical and subtropical products alone the quantity brought into the United States from abroad (including that supplied by its noncontiguous territory) amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to over 500 million dollars, against less than 300 millions in 1890, and 140 millions in 1870, and much of this is manufacturers' materials, such as India rubber, raw silk, hemp, jute, tobacco, cabinet woods, chemicals, etc. Other classes of manufacturers' materials of which the United States does not supply sufficient for its own requirements are tin, hides, wool and many less important articles, while considerable quantities of copper (of which the United States is the world's largest producer) are shipped from the adjacent countries of Mexico and Canada into the United States, where facilities for smelting and marketing justify this movement of copper into the greatest copper-producing country of world—the United States.

Manufacturers' materials imported in the month of September, 1905, aggregated 47 million dollars, against 24 millions in September, 1890; while manufactures exported in September, 1905, amounted to 48 million dollars, as against 14 millions in the corresponding month of 1890. In the nine months' periods of the years named manufacturers' materials imported amounted to 422 million dollars this year to date, as against 208 millions in 1890; while manufactures exported amounted to 424 millions in 1905, as against 113 millions in 1890.

ECHO OF DEFUNCT BANK

At Buffalo—Applevard's Notes Bring $52,401.

Buffalo, Oct. 31.—Notes aggregating $262,000, given by Arthur E. Appleyard to secure loans obtained from the defunct German bank of this city, were offered for sale at auction yesterday afternoon and were sold to a representative of Adams & Co. of Boston, for $52,401, one dollar more than the minimum sum fixed by the court for which they could be sold. There was no bid for $13,000 bonds for the Kenton & Southern railroad, which were also offered, and they will be held by the receiver.

EXECUTION OF AMERICAN

At Constantinople Stopped by the American Legation.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The preparations which were going on for the execution of Ghirkis Vartarian, who claims American citizenship, and who was condemned to death by the criminal court at Stamboul, October 19, for the murder of Apik Undjian, a prominent Armenian, were suddenly stopped yesterday. The cause was the receipts of a note from the American legation setting forth in unequivocal terms that such an act would inevitably produce serious consequences.

The authorities have now notified the legation that the execution of the death sentence has been postponed pending the settlement of the question of principle on which the legation and the porte are now negotiating.

WITTE'S MESSAGE TO AMERICANS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and guarantees of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

Count Witte, Russia's first premier, sent the above message to the American people. He had just arrived at his residence in Kammeniovrov prospect from Peterhof, where, in the Alexander palace, the emperor had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a program which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his Romanoff ancestors for 300 years.

RUSSIAN RULE OF ABSOLUTISM IS FOREVER AT AN END

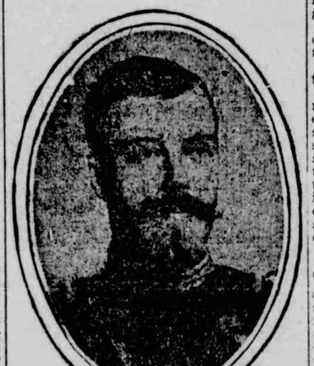
Emperor Signs a Manifesto Guaranteeing Freedom.

RULE OF 300 YEARS ENDS

Spirit of Rejoicing Over Newly Granted Liberties.

Count Witte Showered With Congratulations, but Says Wait Until I Have Succeeded.

SERGIUS WITTE.



TSAR NICHOLAS II. of RUSSIA.
Photo by Pierotti

MANIFESTO OF EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

Following is the text of the imperial manifesto issued by Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof palace:

"We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well-being of our people.

"We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

"The government should abstain from any interference with elections to the douma and keep in view my sincere desire for the realization of my ukase of December 25, 1904. It must maintain the prestige of the douma and have confidence in its labors, and in no way resist its decisions so long as they are not inconsistent with Russia's historic greatness.

"It is necessary to respect the ideals of the great majority of society and not the wishes of noisy groups and factions, too often unstable. It is especially important to secure the reform of the council of the Empire on an electoral principle.

"I believe that in the exercise of the executive power the following principles should be embodied:

"First—Straightforwardness and sincerity in the confirmation of civil liberty and in providing guarantees for its maintenance.

"Second—A tendency in the direction of the abolition of exclusive laws.

"Third—The co-ordination of the activity of all organs of the government.

"Fourth—Avoidance of repressive measures in respect of proceedings which do not openly menace society or the state.

"Fifth—Resistance to acts which manifestly threaten society or the state, such resistance being based upon law and moral unity.

"Confidence must be placed in the political tact of Russian society. It is impossible that society should desire a condition of anarchy which would threaten, in addition to all the horrors of civil strife, the dismemberment of the empire."

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—12:20 p. m.—The Russian capital blossomed out with flags and bunting today. All the troops were withdrawn from the streets and the city presented almost its normal appearance. The nervousness of the people has suddenly disappeared. Workmen by the thousands flocked back to the shops and factories without awaiting the permission of the strike committee.

The authorities did all in their power to encourage the spirit of rejoicing over the newly granted liberties. It was by order of General Trepoff that the regulation decorations were hung out, the troops were instructed to permit the people to vent their feelings. Last night's demonstrations continued almost until morning. A procession of five thousand persons with red flags paraded the Nevsky Prospect until four o'clock singing "The Marseillaise," and they then moved down Litanda street, to the Russian bastile at the corner of Shpalernia street, where for an hour they made the welkin ring with revolutionary songs. Immediately opposite stood the well filled Cossack barracks, and the crowd took particular delight in howling maledictions in that direction.

The Social Democrats, however, are urging their followers not to be tricked by the government, but to keep up the fight. They organized a demonstration of the poletariat in the Vasili Ostrov district this morning in favor of the organization of a national militia and general amnesty.

The imperial manifesto has produced a wonderfully fine impression, and if executed in a frank and honest spirit, must allay much of the prevailing discontent. The distrust of the government is so deep seated, however, that the liberals say that not until words are translated into acts and the people actually enjoy their new found liberties, will confidence in the government be restored.

Count Witte has been showered with congratulations upon his personal triumph, but to all felicitations he says:

"Wait, reserve your congratulations until I have succeeded."

After seeing the Associated Press correspondent last night, Count Witte worked until 2 in the morning, and was up at seven. At nine he began a series of consultations with his friends. Such news as comes from the interior today is distinctly better. The provincial authorities through machinery which in that respect is perfect, spread the news of the grant of the constitution from house to house, and this morning the strike appears everywhere to be going to pieces.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Oct. 31.—The imperial manifesto granting a constitution to Russia made a deep impression on the people here. They embraced in the restaurants, and there was universal rejoicing in which army officers joined. The military patrols have been withdrawn.

Odessa, Oct. 31.—The proclamation here of the emperor's manifesto was followed by the wildest excitement, vast crowds exultantly parading the streets, a notable feature being the number of troops marching and cheering with the people. The church bells are ringing, thanksgiving services are being held and a public holiday has been proclaimed.

Rome, Oct. 31.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the manifesto of Emperor Nicholas granting Russia a constitution and at the position taken by Count Witte. The hope is expressed that peace is re-established and that Russia will become prosperous, there being a community of interests, especially in foreign politics, between Russia and Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel learned the news on a railroad train after he had left Genoa, and was most pleased.

The pope heard the news this morning from Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state, and exclaimed: "May this mean a new and happy life for Russia."

Paris, Oct. 31.—The manifesto of Emperor Nicholas promising liberty of conscience, speech and meeting, is considered generally by the press here to be more liberal than had been expected. His majesty's declaration relative to the extension of the suffrage for the douma, without whose collaboration laws henceforth will not be made, is regarded as an enormous concession, practically abolishing the autocracy. This, it is thought, will be a great factor in bringing about the conclusion of the popular agitation.

Ithica, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Russia, when asked for his opinion regarding the manifesto of Emperor Nicholas and the appointment of Count Witte as minister-president, said:

"I can only say that judging from what I saw of Count Witte in Russia and what I have observed regarding him since then, we have great reason to hope that he will establish order and the beginning of constitutional liberty."

COTTON BULLETIN

Washington, Oct. 31.—The weekly cotton region weather crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau says:

In districts where the proportion of ungathered cotton is greatest, the weather conditions of the week ending October 30 were not favorable.

Wet weather over a large part of the central and western districts of the cotton belt during the forepart of the week delayed cotton picking and caused injury to open cotton in northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama and western Tennessee. As a whole the week was cool. Frosts occurred in the central and western districts causing considerable damage in Tennessee, northern Mississippi and Oklahoma and Indian Territories, but practically none in Texas. In the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida the weather conditions were favorable. Picking is from one-half to two-thirds completed in Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Arkansas and northwestern Mississippi; a much larger proportion of the crop has been gathered in other sessions, picking being practically completed in the more southerly districts.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Oct. 28.—Bradstreet's says: Activity, in fact buoyancy, still characterizes practically all lines of trade and industry. Cooler weather is a stimulus to retail trade in all but a few small and relatively unimportant sections of the country. Reorder business reflects this in a steady call from jobbers for drygoods, clothing, shoes, hats—in fact, all lines of wearing apparel. Holiday trade in many lines also shows effects of early buying. The practical lifting of the last of the southern quarantines is helping southern trade, as is also the higher price of cotton, which is loosening up the movement of that staple. The long awaited materializing of European demand for our breadstuffs is apparently now at hand. Business in this line, it is claimed, is now limited only by vessel room capacity. Higher prices for nearly all farm products have helped demand in agricultural districts, and to a certain extent improved collections. Industry retains the lively appearance noted for some time past. In railway lines the efforts making to handle the immense business offering are such as were never put forth before. Bank clearings, though comparing with very large totals a year ago, show expansion, particularly at cities outside the metropolis. Taken as a whole the situation is one which finds no precedents for this season of the year, and stress is being laid upon the need of conservatism if runaway markets are to be avoided.

Features deserving note in the iron and steel trade this week are the very liberal orders placed for cars and other rolling stock, which has been covered by sales of bars, billets and crude pig iron, the latter being relatively most active at the east.

Coal is active and Illinois and Indiana mine outputs are limited only by the supply of cars. At the east bituminous coal tends upward, due to car troubles. Lumber is active for this late date in the season and a large cut is certain this winter.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 26, number 173, against 178 last week, 180 in the like week of 1904, 217 in 1903, 194 in 1902, and 172 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 23, as against 31 last week and 22 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 31.—Close.—Wheat did the acrobatic stunt today. Prices broke and the tumbling act was enacted. Declines were successive and came fast. Bears were in complete control with the more timid longs scared. As there is quite an army of these, who gradually augmented their holdings as the fine grain soared, their offerings became heavy and far outstripped the demand. The chief factor in this break was the elimination of the Russian strike. It was upon this that the pits were basing their operations, its passing removed the chief support. Liverpool broke in the decline. The foreign market opened at a substantial advance but during the session reacted and broke 1⅛ penny at the closing. Outside markets reflected the same weakness, all prices breaking sharply. The demand by foreigners was practically nil, evidence of which came from Winnipeg. While figures on receipts were not obtainable during the first hour, it was universally expected that the run would be large and far outstrip the demand.

July led the losses with a decline of 1c. Cash followed with a loss of ¾c. December and May reacted from the low point and worked up to within a half cent of yesterday's closing level. Two factors featured the business today. First came the disappearance of all foreign demand; second, the country acceptances were larger than expected. Added to these was the large increase in the available which figured close to 8,000,000 bushels. While the liquidation proved heavy there were no evidences of any short selling, the news from the millers reporting a steady demand for flour and heavy grinding by the mills. Estimates were placed at 140 cars; exports were 64,000 bushels.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,415,000 bushels, against 1,369,000 a week ago and 1,041,000 a year ago; shipments were 373,000 bushels, against 508,000 and 635,000.

While there was a heavy and general selling of corn at the opening with the market subjected to pressure originating in the wheat pits, the level was hardly disturbed. The undertone, however, was weak and during the hour recessions developed. Professionals, however, rallied to the support of the yellow cereal and prices steadied at the initial declines. While there was no particular effort to bull prices in the face of market conditions, some heavy covering by shorts was reported. Liverpool cables were unchanged. Receipts ran large and there was much evidence at hand that would indicate the farmers are selling freely.

The big decrease in the available caused a better felling to pervade the corn pits. There was a good demand, though it was not unusually large. Exports were 84,000 bushels; estimates were 117 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 578,000 bushels, against 317,000 a week ago and 299,000 a year ago; shipments were 181,000, against 356,000 and 411,000.

There was a universal movement to sell oats with some of the best houses leading. While this can be said of the one side, there were evidences that the clipped cereal was receiving good support from other interests. The demand runs equal to the offerings though naturally the market was bound to feel, in a measure, the weakness of the more active and prominent commodities. Receipts were large. Closing was steady, though prices were shaded. The available showed a big increase.

Clover seed opened steady. The demand was good and prices later firmed. Receipts were light. No shipments were reported. Closing was steady.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 31.	Oct. 30.
Wheat—					
Cash	91	91	90¾	90¾	91½
Dec.	91¼	91⅛	90⅜	91⅛	92
May	93¾	93⅝	92⅝	93⅛	94
July	87⅜	87½	87	87	88
Corn—					
Cash (old)	....	....	....	56	56
Dec.	45½	46	45½	46	45⅝
May	46	46½	46	46½	46¾

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July	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	46½
Cash (new	....	....	....	50	50½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32¼	32½
Dec	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	32½
May	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅝	34⅝
July	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	33½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.10	8.12
Oct.	8.12	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.12
Dec.	8.20	8.20	8.17	8.17	8.20
Jan.	8.25	8.25	8.22	8.22	8.25
Feb.	8.30	8.30	8.27	8.27	8.30
March	8.35	8.35	8.32	8.32	8.32
No. 2	....	....	....	72	70
No. 3	....	....	....	68	66
Timothy—					
Price	....	....	....	1.55	1.55
Alsike—					
Prime	8.02	8.25	8.02	8.25	8.00

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	96½	96⅝	95¾	96½	97⅜
May	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅝	96¼
Corn—					
Dec	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞	57¾
May	52¼	52½	52⅛	52½	52¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	86⅛	86⅛	85⅞	86	86¾
May	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	90¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	85⅞	87
May	....	....	....	89½	90¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	85	85¾
May	....	....	....	89¼	90

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	89¾	89¾	88⅝	89⅝	90⅜
May	91¼	91½	90	91	91⅞
July	86¼	86¼	85⅜	86⅛	86¾
Corn—					
Oct	52⅜	52⅜	51	51⅜	52½
Dec (new)	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½	46
Dec (old)	46	46½	45¾	46¼	46½
May	46⅜	46⅞	46⅛	46⅜	46¼
July	46½	47⅛	46⅜	47⅛	46⅞
Oats—					
Oct	....	....	....	30⅜	30½
Dec	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	30½
May	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅞	33
July	31½	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	31¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct	16.50	16.50	15.05	16.10	16.50
Jan.	12.35	12.37	12.32	12.40	12.45
Lard—					
Oct	7.00	7.00	6.97	6.97	7.07
Nov	7.00	7.00	6.92	6.97	7.05
Jan	6.85	6.85	6.82	6.82	6.85
Ribs—					
Oct	7.12	8.75	7.12	8.75	7.25
Jan	6.47	6.50	6.47	6.50	6.52
May	6.70	6.70	6.67	6.70	6.72

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 31.—(Wall Street.)—Very large buying orders were executed at the opening of the stock market today and the dealing showed great animation and breadth. Average gains of a good fraction were shown throughout. Special strength was shown by Delaware & Hudson with an advance of 3½, Great Northern preferred rose 2, Louisville & Nashville and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred 1⅝, Reading 1¼, smelting 1⅛, and Missouri Pacific, Ontario & Western, Tennessee Coal, Canadian Pacific, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Sugar a point. The outcome of affairs in Russia was the most important influence in the market.

The demand for stocks became more widespread and prices made further advances. Realizing sales were encountered and there was a temporary setback, but new buying orders came to hand and the market rallied again. Western stocks were somewhat backward in the first upward rush but showed more prominently in the later movement. There was some special pressure upon Metropolitan Street railway and Rock Island but the former rallied to 1½ above last night, Kanawha & Michigan jumped four points, Tennessee Coal 3, Smelting, General Electric, Corn Products preferred, Sloss-Sheffield Steel, Reading, Central railroad of New Jersey and Northwestern 2 to 2½ and a large number of others a point or over. New York Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific and St. Paul were amongst the conspicuous stocks that gained a point.

The 5½ per cent money rate caused some hesitation in the buying but it was actively resumed before noon, and prices lifted to the best again. The Smelting stocks rose over 3 points, General Electric 3, AllisChalmers preferred 2¾, and Locomotive on large dealings 2. Bonds were heavy at noon.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chalmers	61½	61½	61½	61½
Am. Loco. com	68	70	68	69¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	142	142⅝	141¾	142½
Atchison	88	88⅜	87⅞	88⅜
Am. Car & F. Co	40	41¾	40	41¾
Anaconda	117⅜	120¼	117⅜	120¼
Amal. Copper	83	84⅛	83	83¾
Am. Tob. pfd	102	102	101¾	102
Am. Smelters	137¼	139⅜	136⅞	139
Am. Woolen Co	41¾	42⅝	41¾	42¼
Alton com.	34	34	34	34
Balt. & Ohio	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112½
Ellyn R. Trans	75	76¼	74⅝	75¾
Chicago & G. W.	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
Canadian Pac.	172	172¾	171¾	172
Clover Leaf pfd	58½	59¼	58½	59¼
Colorado Fuel	44⅞	45¾	44⅞	45½
Corn Products	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅝
Ches. & Ohio	55½	56¼	55½	56
Del. & Hudson	237	237½	235½	237
Distillers' Sec.	46¾	46⅝	46¼	46½
Erie com.	47¾	48⅜	47⅝	48⅜
do. 1st pref.	81¼	81⅜	81¼	81⅜
do. 2nd pref.	73	73	72	73½
U. S. Rubber	52¼	52¾	52¼	52⅝
Ill. Central	178	179⅜	178	178½
K. C. Sou. pref	57⅞	58	57½	58
Louis. & Nash	151¾	153½	151⅝	152⅞
Cast Iron Pipe	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38¾
U. Bag & Paper	14½	15¾	14½	14⅞
Mex. Central	24¼	24⅝	24	24
Metropolitan	119¼	120½	118¾	119
Met. Securities	78¼	78⅝	78	78
Missouri Pacific	103⅝	104	103½	103⅝
M., K. & T. com.	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	68	69⅝	68	69¼
North Am. Co.	97	98	97